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HARDING ADDRESS TO BE A DECIDING FACTOR AT PARIS

Entente Statesmen, Now in Conference, Are Awaiting with Deep Concern United States Presidential Pronouncement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Aristide Briand, the Premier, left Paris for London this morning. It is felt that the Prussian elections, taking place today, will have a considerable influence upon the conference. If the block of the Right with the Roman Catholic center, which leans to the right, secures the triumph, then the attitude of defiance will certainly be strengthened. The French journals are filled with articles representing Germany as not only being resolved not to execute the Paris decisions, but as having a veritable impunity. It is generally believed that the problem of sanctions will be a bigger problem between the Allies. Gabriel Hanotaux, who represented France at the League of Nations Assembly, says: "We are in the presence of a situation of which no one is master." He sees, owing to German resistance, no prospect of anything but "smash." That Mr. Briand himself has little hope appears in his insistence on the sanctions that are to be applied if there is a breakdown. The period of occupation of Germany can, he says, be lengthened and the zone extended. There may also be a modification of the economic relations between Rhineland and the neighboring territories. He spoke of the fresh direction that a military advance might take. It would be different from that generally foreseen. It is understood that the first blow would fall in Hesse. Operations would begin in the valley of the Main.

While it is difficult to see how Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Minister, can retreat, it is difficult also to see how the French plans can be carried out in face of the obvious resistance of England. But the whole situation may be entirely changed by the inaugural address of Mr. Harding, which is awaited with uneasiness. It will fall in the course of the conference, and never has an American presidential address been anticipated with such interest.

As seen here, the British attitude on eastern affairs is likely to be absolutely firm. The only concession to the Turkish view that Mr. Lloyd George is disposed to make is the permanent maintenance of the Turkish flag in Smyrna, while still giving a special position to Greece, some small extension of the administrative powers and increased representation on the commission; that is all.

Thus there is great hope in Greek circles. Formal recognition of King Constantine will doubtless be demanded. Funds for pursuing the campaign in Anatolia will, they believe, be forthcoming.

France Prepares

Military Precautions in View of German Recalcitrancy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Friday)—It is expected that before measures of a military character are taken against Germany, in case of her recalcitrancy, the United States troops, now at Coblenz, to the number of 60,000, will be withdrawn. No official statement on this point has been made, but it is assumed in diplomatic circles that recall of the delegates on the Commission of Reparations will be followed by the recall of the small American army. Thus America will in no way be involved in the grave events that, quite probably, will soon take place in Rhineland. The French are preparing a field for President-Elect Harding. Rumors run riot here concerning the intentions of Mr. Harding. It is believed that he may declare in favor of a separate peace at the very beginning of his presidency, and, if this takes place during the meeting of the London conference, the situation will undoubtedly be complicated.

The departure of Roland W. Boyden, who, in the role of observer, sat on the Commission of Reparations, is regarded, though it is now generally recognized that the commission was practically useless and has become a cumbersome piece of machinery.

With the disappearance of the American total and complete, from the European scene, France nevertheless is preparing her projects for the occupation of further German territory in case of need. Arrangements have already been made to take over the American zone. Military councils held here have resulted in plans being prepared for the execution of the punitive clauses of the Paris decision. Their application is envisaged.

Everything is in readiness for giving the word of command to the Rhineland troops. There is even talk in well-informed circles of keeping class 19, which has terminated the third year of service under the colors, and of recalling class 18 should circumstances warrant. It is believed that the main-

tenance of class 19 will suffice. But all this is contingent upon the refusal of Germany to discuss reparations on the basis of the Paris decision. Incidentally it is also contingent upon the acquiescence of Mr. Lloyd George. What is foreseen most clearly in the first place is the establishment of a customs barrier isolating the Rhineland provinces from the rest of Germany. Were this done, it would probably be upon France alone that the duty would fall, for it is understood that England, though she gives her consent, will take no active, or, at least, no conspicuous part. A good deal must be also discounted regarding the suspicion that these arrangements are intended as measures to make Germany understand the possible consequences of a defiant attitude at London.

EXPECTED SECRECY OF POLISH ACCORD

Military Clauses of Franco-Polish Pact May Be Withheld from League of Nations as With Franco-Belgian Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Friday)—With regard to the economic aspect of the accord which has been drawn up between France and Poland, French interests are safeguarded in the oil fields of Galicia. It is probable that many clauses of the military pact will never be made known. A general outline will be given to the public, but the precedent set up in respect of the Franco-Belgian treaty will no doubt be followed. It will be recalled that important clauses which concern the actual military arrangements were withheld from the League of Nations. There was a great protest, since such secrecy is held to be incompatible with the terms of the covenant signed by both the parties.

In the same way, what are called the technical clauses of the Franco-Polish treaty will be kept secret. It is asserted that the accord is purely defensive, and, in the absence of the official articles, it is impossible to publish whether this is so or not. Assurance is given, however, that no attack on any other government, including the Bolshevik Government, is contemplated, and that, in the event of renewed warfare on the Polish front, the obligations of France are strictly limited to the defense of Poland.

French aid would be in the shape of matériel and not in men. In no case will a French army be sent. But, on the other hand, the Polish Army is to be reorganized with the help of French officers. The contention is that what is called a miracle of prowess, when the French General Weygand hastily reconstituted the Polish forces, can hardly be repeated, and it is better to have close cooperation continuously rather than reserve such collaboration for an emergency.

The French policy is clear. It is estimated that a strong Poland, well armed, is essential for French security in Europe and thus every measure susceptible of creating formidable forces on the flank of Germany should be taken to guarantee order. It is further estimated that Poland with other countries forms a natural barrier against the Bolsheviks. Already an accord has been entered into under the auspices of France between Poland and Rumania. Final ratification of this accord only depends upon the visit of Prince Sapieha, the Polish Foreign Minister, to Bucharest. It is also hoped to bring Tschako-Skasko into the League, but this is more difficult. Great pressure is being put upon Dr. Edward Benes, now at Paris, to assure at least the neutrality of his country, and, if possible, the use of his country for the transport of matériel. And on the other hand, it is the desire of France that no imprudent step shall be taken by Poland. France desired to ally with the Poles, but the Allies in general by supporting the Polish claims to Russian territory. Moderation is the counsel of the French in the fixation of the eastern frontier. President Pilsudski is understood to have satisfied France in this respect.

IRISHMEN FORBIDDEN TO SAIL FOR AMERICA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LIVERPOOL, England (Sunday)—Sensational raids were made here on Friday night by armed men, presumably Sinn Féin supporters, on certain boarding houses, where about 12 Irishmen, on the eve of sailing for America, were compelled to give up their steamer tickets and passports and were ordered to return to Ireland. No injuries were inflicted.

British Policy Attacked

LONDON, England (Saturday)—H. H. Asquith, former Prime Minister, in a speech in London today, severely attacked the Irish policy of the government and its failure to publish the Strickland report.

"The hideous succession of blunders and crimes committed during the last six months," he said, "were the blackest in the annals of English relations with Ireland, and never in the lifetime of the oldest among them had Great Britain sunk so low in the moral scale of nations."

BRITISH PACT WITH EGYPTIANS IS URGED

Report of Milner Mission, Now Issued, Shows Time Is Ripe for Alliance Giving Egypt a Measure of Independence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The report of the Milner Mission to Egypt was issued last night as a White Paper, the gist of which is that the moment is favorable for placing on a satisfactory and enduring basis the relations of Great Britain and Egypt by means of a treaty which will simultaneously establish Egyptian independence and secure the essential interests of the British Empire and those of other countries.

The report strongly advises the British Government to enter into negotiations with the Egyptian Government without undue delay for the conclusion of such a treaty and concludes: "It would be a great misfortune if the present opportunity were lost."

The official summary of the report, the main features of which were indicated in The Christian Science Monitor of August 24, 1920, states, in part, that when the mission arrived in Egypt a general state of unrest and discontent was found and everywhere the demand was for complete independence, beginning with the abolition of the protectorate, which was construed as implying the extinction of Egyptian nationality. When the war ended, the reports states, many of the old landmarks had disappeared, and there was a break of continuity with the past. Large numbers of experienced officials had been lost to the service since the beginning of the war and new men had taken their place, who knew little of the traditional system by which, in the days of Lord Cromer, British control was maintained without wounding Egyptian susceptibilities.

Guarantees for Britain

Matters have gone too far to meet the situation, continues the report, by a return of the pre-war system, but through informal conversations with leading men in Egypt, the mission was encouraged to hope that a settlement was not impossible, for though they objected to an inferior status being imposed on Egypt by the British Government, they would welcome a treaty of alliance freely entered into on both sides, which, while establishing Egyptian independence, would give to those safeguards and guarantees to Britain which the protectorate was intended to secure.

Great Britain had constantly renewed its promise of self-government for Egypt, so that there was nothing new in recognition of Egyptian independence. In the view of the mission, fulfillment of this promise cannot be postponed. The desire for Egyptian nationalism cannot be extinguished, and government of the country in the teeth of hostile people, charging Britain with breach of faith, must be a difficult and distasteful task.

The report recognizes formidable difficulties in the way of any sudden or complete transfer of all powers of the government to Egyptian hands, and the need of safeguarding the essential British interests, namely, the imperial communications which pass through Egyptian territory, which must not be jeopardized, and which must be available in time of peace or war.

Protecting Foreign Rights

The struggle for ascendancy in Egypt between rival powers must not be renewed, and independent Egypt must not pursue a foreign policy hostile, or prejudicial to that of the British Empire. Protection of foreign rights presents a problem of even greater complexity. According to the report, the subject of capitulations must be dealt with, as without the removal of these restrictions, no Egyptian Government could enjoy any real independence, while the mixed tribunals must be reorganized to enable them to take over the jurisdiction of the consular courts and to act in criminal, as well as civil suits affecting foreigners.

This could only be effected through the mediation of Great Britain, and Great Britain could only expect to succeed in inducing the powers to part with their present privileges if she were in a position to assure them that the persons and property of foreigners would be secure. To achieve this object, any treaty should provide for Britain to intervene in legislation affecting foreigners, and to exercise a certain measure of control over those branches of the administration which most directly affect foreign interests.

Subject to these safeguards, the mission expressed a hope that the whole atmosphere will be completely changed when the Egyptians are satisfied that the purpose of British policy is to help them to realize their ideal of independence and not to stand in the way of its attainment. "We therefore strongly advise His Majesty's Government to enter without undue delay into negotiations with the Egyptian Government for the conclusion of a treaty on lines which we have ventured to recommend. It would, in our opinion, be a great misfortune if the present opportunity were lost." The question of the Sudan is touched upon, and the report points out that the plan outlined for Egypt has no application to the Sudan.

COALITION WINS ELECTION IN WALES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CARDIGAN, Wales (Sunday)—The Coalition has won a decisive victory in the Cardiganshire by-election. The result was announced on Saturday afternoon as follows:

Capt. E. Evans, Coalition Liberal...14,111
Llewellyn Williams, Independent Liberal...10,521

Coalition majority...3,590

There has been no contested election here since 1910. The number of electors is 32,011, of whom 14,362 are women voters.

PROPAGANDA SEEN IN ARMY CHARGES

Reports Charging Atrocities in Occupied Areas to the French Negro Troops Magnified by Germany, Investigators Say

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports of so-called atrocities alleged to have been committed by French Negro troops in the occupied areas of Germany, and which have been the basis of a vigorous anti-allied campaign in the United States, are proved to be largely German propaganda, meant for American consumption, according to a document issued by the United States Senate. The Senate document, which confirms repeated expressions of the State Department to the effect that the campaign was to a great extent propaganda, is the result of an investigation by the department which was based on an official report from Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen, commander-in-chief of the American forces in the area of occupation.

Investigation Ordered

Since early in last June, the State Department has been receiving complaints of the alleged misconduct of French troops. It was decided that investigations should be made, one by Major-General Allen and another by Mr. Dreisel, the American commissioner in Berlin. "It is unquestionably a fact," said Major-General Allen, "that many gross exaggerations were circulated in the German press concerning the conduct of the French colonial troops. The allegations in the German press have been for the most part so indefinite as to time and place and circumstances as to leave it impracticable to verify the alleged facts, or to disprove them."

After making every allowance for the difficulties encountered in such an investigation, Major-General Allen said that the circumstances would give an impartial observer "the impression of an adroit political move to sow antipathy to France in the other lands of the allied and associated powers, especially in America, where the Negro question is always capable of arousing feeling."

Summary of Findings

Speaking of the general conduct of the colonial troops, the report of Major-General Allen said:

"The impression gained from contact with and observation of the French colonial troops is that, as a general rule, they are quite orderly and well behaved. Discipline has a purely relative value, and is hardly of the same order as that which we would require. That the discipline of the Senegalese brigade was not always good is established by the incidents which recently occurred at Marseilles, when a part of these troops committed serious infractions of discipline when ordered aboard their transports."

He drew the following conclusions: "1. The wholesale atrocities by French Negro colonial troops alleged in the German press are false and intended for political propaganda."

"2. A number of crimes of the sort charged, have occurred on the part of French Negro colonial troops in the Rhineland. The cases have been occasional and in restricted numbers, not general nor widespread. The French military authorities have repressed them severely in most cases, and have made a very serious effort to stamp the evil out."

Discipline Not Severe

"3. As a rule, the number of convictions and the thoroughness of the reports of the investigations and trials indicate a very earnest effort of the French trial authorities to do justice and to stamp out the evil by stern repressive measures. That their sentences are often milder than ours would be largely due to extenuating circumstances found in the evidence, according to their rules of evidence, which are very different from ours, and to the fact that in general French courts do not punish these crimes as severely as American and English courts do."

"4. The discipline of the Senegalese tirailleurs was not always good, as evidenced by the refusal of some of them to get aboard transports at Marseilles when ordered to Syria."

While wholesale allegations are not sustained, it appears to be fairly well established that the conduct of the Negro troops was not up to the standard of requirements under American and British military tradition.

DIVERSION OF FUNDS TO AIRCRAFT URGED

Rear Admiral Fullam Advocates Also Concentration of Naval Power in Pacific Ocean to Be Ready in Case of Emergency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, retired, who was formerly head of the United States Naval Academy, appeared on Saturday before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee and strongly urged diversion of the money which it is now proposed to expend for battleships, to the development of submarines and aircraft.

While no coming out in favor of scrapping battleships, Admiral Fullam supported the Borah resolution, which asks for a temporary cessation in order that it may be decided what it is that constitutes an efficient naval force, before spending enormous sums of money on a type of surface battleship which the developments of the near future may prove to be obsolete. The admiral urged a temporary suspension of part of the 1916 program.

Admiral Fullam's testimony before the committee coincided with an address given in New York before the Republican Club on Saturday by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, who also urged the great importance of developing the aeroplane and the submarine, in view of the possibility that these arms may become the most efficient fighting types either for defensive or offensive warfare.

A "One Plane Navy"

The Sims address, coinciding with the testimony of Admiral Fullam, is expected to cause further opposition from the elements in the Senate that are opposed to the report of the Naval Affairs Committee.

Admiral Fullam told the committee that the American navy as now constituted is a "one plane navy," utterly defective in submarines and aeroplanes. Money, he said, could easily be saved from the suspension in part of the 1916 program, and this be diverted to making of the navy a "three plane fighting machine." He said:

"We find that with 22 dreadnaughts, 300 destroyers and 10 scout cruisers our navy will stand next to that of England; it will be at least 30 per cent stronger than that of Japan, and, omitting Great Britain, will be more powerful than the combined navies of all Europe. In the face of these facts it cannot be truthfully said that in suspending work on five battleships and six battle cruisers we are advocating a weak navy, inadequate for national defense. On the contrary, suspension of work temporarily on these vessels will safeguard us against a policy that will produce a weak navy, as the only result to the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars."

A feature of Admiral Fullam's testimony was his urgent appeal for the concentration of American naval power in the Pacific, "where it can be ready for action in case of an emergency." The division of the fleet, the admiral declared, is strategically a blunder which is "worse than reprehensible."

Reliance on Canal Criticized

"It is folly to say that our bases in the Pacific are insufficient to maintain our fighting forces," he declared. "If we cannot maintain them there now in time of peace, how in the name of common sense can we hope to maintain them in time of war?"

Admiral Fullam said further that those who justified the splitting of the fleet by the existence of the Panama Canal as allowing quick mobilization in either ocean were following a blind policy. A few bombs, he said, might block the canal, and in view of its

strategic importance, it would be the first place on which the enemy would center his attack.

Admiral Fullam's statements with regard to the suspension of part of the battleship program were disputed by Admiral R. E. Coontz, chief of naval operations; Rear Admiral Charles B. McVay Jr., chief of ordnance, and Capt. T. T. Craven, chief of the Navy Air Service. They protested strongly against any interruption whatever in the building program, although they admitted the weight of Admiral Fullam's argument for more submarines and aircraft, and stressed the need of additional appropriations for their construction.

"The Naval Board," said Admiral Coontz, "approves experiments in bombing and with torpedoes at sea on battleships under radio control between now and June 1 and we must study the effect carefully. The board does not believe we should let up on battleships or battle cruisers. Every one should be pushed. With them we are safe as possible until the air has been developed."

RESULT OF GERMAN ELECTION AWAITED

Reactionary Victory in Prussian Polling Would Greatly Increase Tension at the Paris Conference, It Is Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The campaign of all political parties, in view of the vitally important Prussian elections which take place on Sunday, is now in full swing. Socialists, engaged by the Independent Socialist Party, today paraded Berlin, displaying posters in which citizens were reminded of the horrors of war, caused by the old régime, and urged to vote for Socialist candidates.

Special police precautions are announced for Berlin and other populous centers on polling day. Candidates of seven parties will go to the polls, namely, the German Nationalists, the German People's Party, the German (Roman) Catholic Center Party, the Democratic Party, the Majority Socialist Party, the Independent Socialist Party, and the Communists, the two first named being Pan-German reactionary groups.

It is not expected that the Communists, in view of the pronounced anti-Bolshevik temper of the German workers, will score many successes, and although the parties of the Right will doubtless return more candidates than at the last election, it is expected that the old Coalition parties, the Majority Socialists, the Democrats, and the Center will, as in the last Diet, have a majority and form a government.

The issues which have been placed before the electors have been purely domestic ones, so that even the unlikely victory of the reactionary parties would not mean that the republic was in danger or that Germany would not honor the peace treaty signature. At the same time, according to reports, much concern is felt among the Allies, lest these groups should prove victorious, and it is quite evident that the result of the elections will have a most important bearing upon the conference on indemnities which will shortly begin in Paris.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in India

ALLAHABAD, India (Saturday)—The Duke of Connaught was given a great popular reception on his arrival in the district of Rawal Pindi, where he was well known as a soldier. He presented colors to two Indian regiments in the presence of a guard of honor and representatives of several famous regiments.

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CHARLES E. HUGHES ACCEPTS HIGHEST PLACE IN CABINET

Former Supreme Court Justice Chosen Secretary of State by President-Elect—In Accord with Mr. Harding's Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The country in general, it is indicated, will receive with approval the announcement made on Saturday by Warren G. Harding, President-elect, that he has tendered the highest office in his Cabinet, that of Secretary of State, to Charles Evans Hughes of New York, and that the latter has accepted the portfolio, which will put him in charge, after March 4, of the tangled skein of the foreign relations of the United States.

That the choice would fall ultimately on Mr. Hughes has been taken for granted for some time. The gravity of the many problems facing the new administration was taken almost to make it incumbent on the President-elect to select as Secretary of State one who would bring to the office something more than political fame or party service, and the selection of Elihu Root being barred, every consideration pointed to the selection of Mr. Hughes.

Fitted by Training

What success Mr. Hughes will attain in his new post remains to be seen. It is generally admitted, however, that while he has had no diplomatic experience, his record in the last 15 years as a jurist, as Governor of the State of New York and as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, proves his capacity for the handling and administering of big affairs.

Justice Hughes' period of public prominence is not a long one, shorter, perhaps, than that of most of those men who have previously been selected to handle the affairs of the State Department. He first gained fame through his investigation of the big life insurance companies, an investigation which led to many salutary reforms in institutions which were honeycombed with irregularities, if not with corruption. On the strength of the ability he displayed in these cases, he was elected Governor of New York for two terms. In the administration of the affairs of that office he faced the "invisible government" of the State of New York with the same determination that he showed in revealing the tangled web of insurance manipulations. He was appointed to the Supreme Court by President Taft, from which position he retired to become the Republican candidate for President in 1916. Since that time he has been practicing law, devoting much of his time to cases before the Supreme Court.

Not a Reactionary

In selecting Justice Hughes, Mr. Harding has secured an aid whose administrative ability is of a high order, who is comparatively free from the taint of reactionism with which some other leading men of the Republican Party are, rightly or wrongly, tagged. In the last few days there have been heard frequent murmurs of dissatisfaction with the persistent rumors indicating that several political lawyers and party wheel-horses would be given Cabinet portfolios. The appointment of Justice Hughes would, it is pointed out, offset to some extent appointments that would come within the other category. It is the earnest hope of the well wishers of the incoming administration that the President-elect will appoint one or two more of the Hughes' calibre. Herbert Hoover, it is said, would fill the bill, and Mr. Harding is said to be favorably disposed, but there are strong political currents working against the appointment.

Mr. Hughes will bring to the State Department the experience of a great organizer, with an unlimited capacity for detail.

Significant Announcement

In making the announcement that Mr. Hughes had accepted the State Department portfolio, the President-elect told his audience that the Secretary of State would "speak" for the State Department. The remark was naturally interpreted as indicating that Mr. Harding would impose a greater degree of trust and latitude in the premier member of his Cabinet than has been the custom in the Administration which is now coming to its close.

It is known here that the new Secretary of State and the President-elect are in thorough accord on the aims which the administration should have in working out a foreign policy. Mr. Hughes visited the President-elect on December 10 last. Following the conference with Mr. Harding he stated that the administration's foreign policy would be in line with Mr. Harding's election pledges. The Harding publicity bureau, however, issued a statement which Mr. Hughes had made when he visited Mr. Harding in the previous August. This statement now takes on great significance. It said: "The essentials of any effective international cooperation are to establish a tribunal of international

justice where justifiable questions are concerned, to provide the machinery of conciliation, and to secure the advantage of international conference. All this can be secured under the presidency of Mr. Harding without guarantee which attempt to commit us in unknown contingencies and which will serve as trouble-makers, and not peace-makers."

Mr. Schurman's View

A few days later Jacob Gould Schurman, former president of Cornell University, who is not given to loose expression, phrased the Harding policy, after a conference at Marion, as "An international court of arbitration, an association of nations and a useful means of counsel."

Senators who have recently conferred with the President-elect point to these two statements as defining with some exactitude what the policy of the Harding-Hughes combination will be. They restate it as follows:

1. An international court, on the lines of that proposed by the special commission of jurists of which Elihu Root was a member.

2. An association of nations, but entirely without the military guarantee provided in Article X of the League of Nations and without the objectionable features of this instrument.

Future League Policies

This may or may not mean the use of the existing League as the basis of a revised association to which the United States would adhere. Mr. Harding is believed to be entirely single-minded on this point, the indication being that he regards it as a comparatively unimportant detail. In fact, there are evidences that Mr. Harding would not be at all averse to taking the League as a basis for international association of the powers. The bitter-enders in the Senate appear worried on this score, and there are evidences that they are preparing to don their battered armor.

Phlander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, delivered what was considered by many an ultimatum during his visit to Marion. Mr. Knox is one of the leading spokesmen for the irreconcilable faction. After outlining the Knox resolution repealing the declaration of war, which he said would be reintroduced at the opening of the new administration, Senator Knox said:

"To this resolution it is proposed to add an amendment substantially as follows:

"It is the declared policy of the United States, in order to meet fully and fairly our obligation to ourselves and to the world, that the freedom and peace of Europe being again threatened by any power or combination of powers the United States will regard such a situation with grave concern, and will endeavor to secure peace and freedom, and will consult with the other powers affected with a view to devising means for removal of such menace, and will, necessarily arising in the future, cooperate with the friends of civilization in its behalf."

Issue May Be Outlined

Senator Knox continued: "The declaration of a policy such as indicated, followed by a similar declaration by other nations, would constitute an association of nations bound together by a common purpose that neither parchment, sealing wax, signatures nor ribbon could make more obligatory or effective."

It is here that there seems a possibility, and indeed a probability, of the parting of the ways. The forces associated with Senator Knox and the "irreconcilable" faction are entirely opposed to a formal association of nations, and doubly opposed to it if the present League should be used as a basis. They favor an international court and the codification of international law. They favor a declaration of intention such as Mr. Knox proposes as constituting an effective association of the powers.

The difference again has come out on the question of disarmament. Led by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, the irreconcilables have urged the calling of a conference of the powers, for the specific object of getting a separate international agreement on disarmament.

Mr. Harding on Friday last made it clear that he will work for disarmament, not through a special conference on a special agreement, but rather as part of his general plan for an association of nations. His statement was paraphrased as follows:

"Mr. Harding made it clear to interviewers that he does not propose to call the nations of the earth into a disarmament conference. He pointed out that his own plan for world arbitration includes disarmament, and he said he preferred to have it come about through the perfection of this plan. If that should fail, he explained, he would then be glad to consider other means of effecting partial disarmament."

The difference is clear. President-elect Harding and Mr. Hughes are preparing to institute negotiations with various powers for one of two things: either for new association of nations through definite treaty of agreement, or amendment of the existing Covenant of the League as a basis for the negotiations. The Borah-Knox faction is opposed to any formal association which involves "sealing wax and parchment," beyond the world court, and desire that political questions such as disarmament shall be taken up separately by commissions.

BRITISH PREMIER IS IN STRONG POSITION

Mr. Lloyd George Withstands Attacks of Labor and Defeats Direct Actionists, Though the Coal Dispute Still Threatens

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—The first week of the Parliamentary session has steadied the political barometer, which now stands at fair, with a cloud no bigger than a man's hand on the industrial, and especially the coal mining horizon.

Mr. Lloyd George has withstood attacks and given not only British Labor, but Germany, messages which show he is master of himself and conscious of wielding a vigorous power alike in home and foreign affairs.

The collapse of the threatened railway strike over the shooting of railwaymen in Ireland has not only exposed the bareness of the direct actionists' hand, humiliated John Bromley, the locomotive men's union leader, and strengthened J. H. Thomas, the constitutional leader of the majority of the railwaymen, but it has enabled Mr. Lloyd George to feel once more that he can rally the nation to his support at any time to destroy attempted industrial action in political affairs.

Critics of the government's Irish policy in the House of Commons continue as pertinacious as ever. Monday next will see a grand attack by the Agitation League, the daily batch of interrogatories, with which ministers shuffle as best they can, knowing that, backed by a steadfast majority, they can afford to disregard taunts. Oswald Mosley, who is Earl Curzon's son-in-law and a rising man, suggested that Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Irish Secretary, should resign, but Sir Hamar has learned to be "thick-skinned."

Ramon de Valera's letter to members of the parliament fell quite flat. Coalition members opened it in the lobby with the mildest curiosity.

There is no hope now of compromise with Sinn Fein. Compromise is an English, but not an Irish virtue. De Valera's recognition of Westminster is thought to portend a willingness on his own part to settle, but the gunners are beyond his control. The general impression is that the murder mania must burn itself out, and Sinn Fein be defeated before peace can be achieved.

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New Labor Leader

The appearance of J. R. Clynes as Labor's Parliamentary leader created no impression. He is moderate, but must play with extreme doctrines. His demand for the right to work or an increased unemployment maintenance is entirely out of tune with British middle class feeling. A wealthy member of Parliament, with a fine Thames-side residence, contemplates abandoning it and going to live in a hotel on account of the impossible attitude of workers and the high rates. He was visited by a former soldier who stirred his influence to obtain higher pension. "You don't ask me for work," he replied. "Do you want work?" The man said that what he wanted was a higher pension. The same member found one of his workmen breaking wood on a concrete floor, and when he remonstrated the man left. These are instances of the attitude encountered by British employers, who are strongly opposed to the government granting higher "doles" to "out-of-workers." Many believe that a break in wages is inevitable.

Expenditure to Be Discussed

The government will meet with discontent among the supporters if it attempts to placate Labor. Mr. Lloyd George is warmly applauded against carrying too far their refusal to allow former service men to be given building work.

Lord Robert Cecil's first shot against the government was to have been on the government's extravagant expenditure, but the government maneuvered to exclude his motion on the plea of lack of time. Lord Robert's party will demonstrate at the conference of the King's speech debate on Monday, but he is not a favorite with the Coalition members in the House, although strongly supported by the country on account of his fervent championship of the League of Nations.

CONTROL OF LIQUOR IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
VICTORIA, British Columbia—John Oliver, the Premier, in the Legislature has outlined some of the salient features of the government control of the sale of liquor, a bill regarding which will shortly be introduced. Dealing with the enforcement of the new law, he said the municipalities would be responsible for enforcing the measure and where they failed, the commissioners would have power to intervene. The cost of enforcement by the commissioners would be charged against the municipality and deducted from its share of the revenue to be derived from liquor.

Three commissioners will be appointed, subject to removal if necessary. They will have rather full powers and will control most of the operations of the Liquor Department. In this way the necessity of waiting until a sitting of the Legislature before making needed changes, will be obviated. There will be a uniform price for liquor sold by the government all over the Province.

The Premier is unable, as yet, to say what policy will be adopted regarding liquor stores, but he stated that it is reasonable and fair not to be difficult for anyone to take advantage of the provisions of the act.

Every town will not necessarily have a liquor vendor, but the price of government liquor will be the same to all, with express charges paid by the commission where necessary. Special regulations will be made governing the use of liquor by doctors and manufacturers.

SENATE VOTES TO CUT IMMIGRATION

Bill Would Limit Newcomers Next Year to 3 Per Cent of Those of European Origin in United States in Year 1910

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By almost unanimous vote the United States Senate on Saturday passed the Dillingham immigration bill. This bill limits the immigration of aliens to 3 per cent of the number of persons of European origin in the United States in 1910, or in other words would permit only 355,461 immigrants to enter this country from northern, western and southern Europe during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

The bill would take effect on next April 1. The vote in favor of the bill was 62 to 2, the two Senators opposing its passage being James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, and Joseph Irwin France (R.), Senator from Maryland. The measure now goes to conference.

The immigration Committee which framed the bill, proposed to admit 5 per cent of the alien population of 1910. This measure is a substitute for the Johnson bill, which passed the House of Representatives and would stop all immigration for five months, except relatives of persons now living in this country. Two Senators, Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, and Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, favored the passage of the Johnson bill, but a motion to substitute the Dillingham measure for the Johnson bill was defeated by a vote of 43 to 19.

According to the 1910 census, the bill passed by the Senate would limit immigration from northwestern Europe during any one year as follows: Belgium, 1482; Denmark, 5449; France, 3523; Germany, 75,040; Netherlands, 3624; Norway, 12,116; Sweden, 19,956; Switzerland, 3745; United Kingdom, 77,296, making a total of 202,212.

The maximum number permitted from other sections of Europe exclusive of the above enumerated countries would be as follows: Austria-Hungary, 50,117; Bulgaria, 345; Serbia, 139; Montenegro, 161; Greece, 3038; Italy, 40,294; Portugal, 1781; Rumania, 1978; Russia, 51,974; Spain, 663; Turkey in Europe, 967; Turkey in Asia, 1792, making a total of 153,249.

It was specifically provided in the bill passed that it should not be construed as "amending, repealing or modifying any law or agreement now existing which forbids the admission of any alien of any nationality or geographical boundary." This specification avoids any possible conflict with provisions in treaties affecting immigration to this country from China.

An amendment providing for a limit to immigration to 1 per cent of 1910 population was offered by Senator Harrison, but his amendment was lost without a roll call.

DANIEL WEBSTER AS A PROPHET

In a Letter in 1849 Statesman Forecast Telephone and Wireless in Letter to Friend in Boston

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire—Daniel Webster is coming to be remembered hardly more as a statesman and orator than as a prophet. Following fast on the fulfillment recently of his prophecy made at the two hundredth anniversary of the landing of Pilgrims in 1620 that when another century had rolled round the voices of the celebrators would be heard from Plymouth Rock to the Pacific Coast, Judge Edgar Aldrich of the United States district court has found that Webster may be considered to have prophesied also the wireless telephone or telegraph.

In a letter to John H. Bartlett, former Governor, Judge Aldrich approved a proposal to name a central state highway after Webster, and added to Webster's prophecies by quoting from a letter written from his seat in the United States Senate in 1849 to his friend, Mr. Blatchford in Boston. The letter, which Judge Aldrich said he had happened on recently, said:

"If writing and sending were as ready and easy as talking and shaking hands, there would be equally pleasant on paper. Perhaps electricity will help us to the means of all this yet; so that when you are giving advice or receiving fees, in your office in Hanover Street, I may speak to you from on board my boat, at 'Sunk Rock' and tell you when I have a bite. Mr. Badger is making a very able speech in reply to Mr. Hale."

"D. WEBSTER."

"Can it be possible," Judge Aldrich remarked, "that midst his great duties as a Senator and as Secretary of the States—with his manifold diversions in respect to his farms—the details of which he so closely planned and so much enjoyed—midst his sports on the seas and with the rod on the streams and ponds, he had studied and, more than any other man of his day, foresaw the possibilities of electricity and possibly the wireless?"

LABOR TO DISCUSS EMPLOYMENT PLAN

National Conference in London to Hear Report of Committee on the Government's Attitude Toward the Labor Program

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday)—The problem of unemployment will be considered on Wednesday next, when the national joint conference of the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress reassembles in London to hear the report of the committee of the executive bodies on the attitude of the government toward the elaborate Labor program adopted at the last conference. The committee will meet on Tuesday night to draft its report and recommendations. It is in a difficult position. The government has met the demand for a maintenance grant of £2 a week for the unemployed only by a promise to increase insurance benefit from 15s. to 18s. a week for men. Nothing else in the Labor program, apart from Russian trade and foreign credits, has been given serious attention.

"The committee's report will therefore express extreme disappointment, but the representative of The Christian Science Monitor has good reason for saying that no suggestion for turning to a policy of direct action will be entertained by the responsible leaders. The question will almost certainly be raised again in the conference by the extremist section of the delegates, but, frankly expressed, the view of leaders like J. H. Thomas, Arthur Henderson, and others, is that a general strike policy, in the economic circumstances existing, would be suicidal. Continuation of the parliamentary campaign will therefore be recommended."

The registered unemployed now number nearly 1,200,000, and, in addition, scores of thousands of miners are working not more than three days a week, while many thousands more in South Wales are becoming entirely unemployed. Some sensation was caused in this coal field yesterday by an announcement of the Welsh federation secretary, T. Richards, that, owing to depletion of union funds by the recent strike, it was impossible to meet the demands for unemployment benefit. He proposed that each miner should pay a small contribution for each day he works toward the maintenance of those who are unemployed.

The Prime Minister has announced that the government proposes to get the building division difficulty by instructing master builders to employ a certain proportion of former service men on each job. If the unions revolted, he said, the government would give master builders the fullest possible support. Employers, however, do not like the project of a strike with operatives and negotiations between the two parties with the object of reaching an agreement on the subject will probably take place.

UNSKILLED LABOR WAGE CONFERENCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Wages for unskilled labor will be the next subject of discussion between the railroad and their employees. With the reversion to the individual railroads of the initiative in the matter of wage adjustments the roads will now call conferences with unskilled labor and if there is any disagreement the matter will then be referred to the Railway Labor Board for adjustment. It is the building division difficulty by instructing master builders to employ a certain proportion of former service men on each job. If the unions revolted, he said, the government would give master builders the fullest possible support. Employers, however, do not like the project of a strike with operatives and negotiations between the two parties with the object of reaching an agreement on the subject will probably take place.

HOUSING COSTS TO REMAIN HIGH

Senator Calder Looks for No Return to Former Basis—Rent Laws Held Partly Responsible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—That there will be no return to former price levels in the building industry, because of heavy taxation and the rent laws, was the opinion expressed by William M. Calder, United States Senator from New York, on Saturday at the twelfth annual dinner of the Brooklyn Real Estate Board. Taxes on real estate have doubled in the past decade, he said, while during that same period the cost of the operation of the state government increased 150 per cent. The rent laws, he added, have done more than any other one thing to restrict building and increase costs. "Tenement and apartment-house building has almost ceased," he added, "and is not likely to revive until those laws are modified. Exposure of combinations of manufacturers and of manufacturers and labor union officials has not only been a factor in enhancing building costs, but has also tended to destroy the confidence of the public in the men employed in the building industry. Ultimately, of course, these exposures will help conditions, he added. Fuel and transportation costs, he said, made the building problem more difficult of solution, and he could see no hope of immediate reduction in these costs."

Clayton R. Lusk, state Senator, discussing proposed amendments to the state's labor laws, said that he was opposed to legislative wage-fixing, considering it inconsistent with the American system of government and an unwelcome wedge to Socialism, a course which, once started, has no logical stopping place. He added that he thought municipal house-building, municipal telephone, and similar measures, unless properly safeguarded, were open to grave abuse.

Y. M. C. A. RESTRICTS VOTING PRIVILEGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Extension of voting and other rights and privileges of the organization to others than members of evangelical churches was disapproved at the biennial convention of the Y. M. C. A. of New Jersey, which ended yesterday in this city.

This means that neither Jews nor Roman Catholics may take a voting part in the activities of that organization.

COOPERATIVE CASE HEARING SET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Hearing of the suit for a temporary injunction, preliminary to a permanent injunction, to prevent the Cooperative Society of America from selling its securities in alleged violation of the Illinois securities law, filed by L. L. Emmerson, Secretary of State of Illinois in the Superior Court of Cook County, has been set for March 8.

days in which to prepare a defense, but Milton J. Forman, special attorney for the State, argued that relief was urgently needed and that additional injury would result from delay. In a conference the opposing attorneys agreed on the date set, provided the defense would seek no further extension.

COLVER CASE TO BE BROUGHT UP AGAIN

Only Error of Procedure Upset Nullification of Conviction of Woman Who Removed Quarantine Sign From Premises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Charles C. Boynton, attorney in the Colver case, will bring his client, Mrs. Laura Colver, again before the Court of Appeals on a writ of habeas corpus, following the ruling of the Supreme Court that the Appellate Court exceeded its jurisdiction in reviewing, under a writ of certiorari, the judgment of the Superior Court affirming the conviction of Mrs. Colver. This decision is concerned solely with the question of procedure and in no way touches the merits of the case as passed on by the appellate court when that court ordered the conviction nullified.

The decision of the Supreme Court in this case follows the precedent established by that court in the recent case of Roberts vs. Superior Court, decided in February 5, which reversed the practice which in recent years had grown up in the appellate courts in the State in regard to issuance of writs of review or certiorari.

In bringing the Colver case before the appellate court under a writ of certiorari, as had been the practice in similar cases previous to the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Roberts case, the State is asking the testimony before the appellate court as well as the facts in the complaint was sought. Under the present ruling of the Supreme Court the case will come up under a writ of habeas corpus, which will permit only a review of the facts set forth in the complaint as charging a public offense.

Every material fact in the evidence which was cited by the Court of Appeals in nullifying the judgment of conviction of Mrs. Colver likewise appears in the complaint on which she was charged. The former ruling of the Court of Appeals was that Mrs. Colver committed no public offense in tearing down a quarantine sign from her premises, there being no law of the State or rule of the health board justifying the quarantine of a residence where there was no illness.

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MONTANA LONESOME TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
HELENA, Montana—Women teachers in Montana schools now outnumber the men eight to one, according to figures compiled for the State Teachers Association by W. E. Maddock, city superintendent at Butte. Four years ago the ratio was six to one in favor of the women. Larger salaries and superior inducements in the way of promotion have attracted the men teachers to other lines, Mr. Maddock says.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
WAYNESVILLE, North Carolina—The federal vocational school at Johnson City, Tennessee, is being transferred here and plans have been practically completed by representatives of the federal board of vocational education for opening in Waynesville a comprehensive school for the training of former service men.

ANTI-LIQUOR FORCES IN ONTARIO WARNED

Temperance Workers Cautioned Against Resting on Oars or Feeling Too Sure of Themselves as Fight Will Be Severe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—"Being a total abstainer and a prohibitionist, I want to see the present fight won," said E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, in addressing the committee which on behalf of the temperance forces of the Province is preparing for the referendum which is to be taken on April 15 to determine whether or not the importation of intoxicating liquors into the Province shall be allowed to continue.

"I am here as a private citizen," said the Premier. "As the head of the government it would be manifestly impossible for me to take part, but as a private citizen I am free to express my views in this campaign and I intend to do that from now on. I think the present situation has in it some dangers which perhaps we are apt to forget. I have seen this question of liquor control advance through all its stages. I have seen the temperance cause advance from the point where no control was thought possible, through local option and the adoption of the Ontario Temperance Act, down to the present time, and I hope to live to see the question finally settled."

Present Time Critical

"I believe the present time as by no means the least critical. I think, in fact, it is the most critical of the whole struggle. We have been continually advancing, but we stand at a point where we shall either win a great victory or suffer a serious defeat. If we lose we might be carried back very easily to where we began and have to begin the fight all over again."

"We have advanced in the control of the liquor traffic, but there is one tremendous loophole. I know that my government has been approached and asked to take steps that I think unwise."

"At present we have no control of interprovincial trade. We have an act at the present time which is almost impossible to enforce because of the tremendous difficulties surrounding it. We cannot enforce it under present conditions of interprovincial trade, which make every cellar a potential center for bootlegging."

The Last Intrenchment

"We may talk about illicit stills, but so long as men may stock up with liquors, just so long will you have to watch in a hundred places for bootlegging to one that you would have to watch if interprovincial trade were done away with."

"If we fail to remove this last intrenchment of the liquor traffic it seems to me we face two great dangers:

"1. We stand in danger of having the law come into disrepute with the people.

"2. You always have the danger of undoing the good that we have accomplished by education. You always have the chance, so long as you have interprovincial trade, of bringing liquor into private places, and you thereby run the chance of bringing up a generation of those who have not seen the evils of the liquor trade such as we have seen it, but are brought into touch with the so-called better side of it."

Object Lessons Wanted

"They will cultivate a taste for liquor, and it will mean that we shall be brought back to the old conditions. Under the old conditions the object lessons were of great educational value to young people. I remember the old school where I attended. I remember that the children of men who drank to excess went to school poorly dressed and underfed."

"The children of today have no such object lesson, and if we leave the thing as at present we shall not have these object lessons for the children. We must therefore prohibit liquor coming into the homes of the people for the sake of the coming generation."

"Being a total abstainer and a prohibitionist I want to see the present fight won."

Sources of Danger

"The danger comes through two sources: 1. The temperance people may be tempted to rest on their oars. The fight that comes on will be more strongly contested fight, though not contested openly. There has been a persistent attempt to discredit the law. I wish the referendum could have been brought on long ago. I do not understand why it was delayed. We have a difficult task to enforce the law under present conditions. We have had the natural reaction of men who knew the evil and voted for the referendum."

"2. While, on the one hand, the temperance people may be too sure of themselves, yet there has been circulated among their own ranks the thought that there is no finality to the thing. They supported this law. 'Behold,' they say, 'it is not final, and the thing that is proposed now will not be final.' I have met this all over the Province. They ask: 'Will this settle the question for good, or are we to fight it all over again?'"

"As a private individual I intend to

take a stand on this question; because I shudder to think of the condition in which we would find ourselves if we lost."

"We recognize at the present time we have a trade in liquor within the law, but constantly threatening to be without the law. A trade most difficult to regulate and control. If the referendum fails we would be confronted for a time with this unenforceable law. In the end public feeling would swing against us. We would have first a period of chaos, lack of respect for the law and then a period of retrogression."

Effect of Referendum

"If we now dispose of it, it is disposed of forever. We have legislation on the statute books which will come into effect with the passing of the referendum that will make prohibition effective. The manufacturer will be unable to deliver liquor within the bounds of this Province, and we can devise a system by which all liquor for other than beverage purposes will be recognized."

"With the passing of the referendum you will have the liquor trade where it will be definitely possible to control it. Having got it in that shape—having practically wiped out the beverage—you will have a generation of young people growing up who know not the taste of alcoholic liquor. You will have trouble while a few of the old stages last, but liquor will be out of business as affecting the new generation."

NEW MARSHALS ARE APPOINTED IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Even the appointment of three new marshals, General Fayolle, General Lyautey, and General Franchet d'Esperey, by the government has produced violent attacks upon the Premier, Aristide Briand, and upon Louis Barthou, the War Minister. President Millerand himself is not excluded from the rather acrid criticism, although it is improper to discuss the President in such a way. The "Echo de Paris" in particular expresses itself violently because General de Castelnau is not included in the list of marshals. General de Castelnau, for some curious reason, is being made a champion and hero in Roman Catholic and Nationalist circles. His omission attracts more attention in these quarters than the nomination of the others.

The Premier has made a bad mistake. That is how the "Echo de Paris" begins its communication of the news, and it continues by making an appeal to public opinion. Thus the appointment of marshals has become a political game, and it may be doubted whether Mr. Briand has played it well. Already one deputy has demanded a discussion on the omission of General de Castelnau. On the other hand, Liberal and Socialist opinion deprecates this multiplication of the title of marshal, which had been allowed to lapse until revived for Marshal Joffre, recalling for them the military pomp and imperialism of Napoleonic days.

GUATEMALA ADOPTS NEW TAXATION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A decree removing the present export duty of 1 cent per pound on sugar from Guatemala has been issued by President Herrera, according to a statement given out on Saturday by Dr. Julio Bianchi, Guatemalan Minister to the United States. This decree, it is explained, is in furtherance of the government's new policy of encouraging Guatemalan export trade for the purpose of increasing exports and improving the republic's economic conditions. Departmental taxes are also abolished, and new taxes, uniform throughout the republic are imposed. The new taxes are 25 cents on each 100 pounds of refined sugar and 5 cents on each 100 pounds of molasses manufactured. Growers producing less than 200 pounds of sugar or molasses per year are exempted.

PORTLAND MINING CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
PORTLAND, Oregon—It is expected that there will be 1200 mining experts from all parts of the world at the International Mining Convention here the first week in April. The chief subjects of the convention will be the phosphate rock industry of Idaho and the Oregon iron industry.



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GREAT NATURE



Up along the hostile mountains,
where the hair-poised snow-
slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat
marshes that the virgin orb-
etides stain;
Till I heard the mile-wide mut-
terings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
saw illimitable plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

The Rings of Saturn

As we scan the eastern sky about mid-evening this month, we shall see two giant planets of our solar family, Jupiter and Saturn. Below the "Sickle" Jupiter, the brightest object in the vicinity, while Saturn, lower down and slightly to the left, shines with a dull yellow light. Both may be distinguished from stars by the fact that they do not "twinkle." Saturn, the planet with the beautiful system of encircling rings, is a special object of interest at the present time, because the rings are now exhibiting the phases which so puzzled their first observer, Galileo.

The rings of Saturn appeal to the imagination of all. Every one knows of these unique creations, and desires to see them. To Galileo they were a source of perplexity and chagrin. In 1610, with his telescope he discovered that Saturn appeared trifling, having as it were "handles" on either side. A year or two later when the rings disappeared, he writes, "Are the two lesser stars consumed? Has Saturn, perhaps, devoured his own child?" He was aware of the imperfection of his telescope, for he adds, "Or were the appearances indeed illusion and fraud, with which the glasses have so long deceived me?" We now know that, owing to Saturn's motion in its orbit, the rings were edge-on, and so became invisible in his weak "optic tube." Later the "handles" appeared again, but the Tuscan philosopher left the enigma to be solved by others.

About 40 years later the Dutch astronomer "Huygens" using a telescope 135 feet long, furnished the explanation by discovering the ring form of the appendages. He made the announcement in the form of an anagram, which properly transposed and translated read, "It is encircled by a thin flat ring, nowhere touching, inclined to the ecliptic." Cassini in 1675 found that there were really two rings, and the narrow dark band of separation is called by his name. In 1850, Professor Bond of the Harvard Observatory discovered a third ring lying within those already known. This ring was discovered independently also in England. From its dusky and transparent character it is called the "crisp ring." Huygens's discovery fully explained the recurring phases of the rings. The extreme thinness and flatness of the rings made them invisible in small telescopes, whenever the edge was presented toward the observer or toward the sun. To understand how thin and flat they are, we may imagine Saturn surrounded by a globe about seven inches in diameter encircled by a 17-inch ring made of ordinary writing paper.

Let us consider the circumstances governing the phases of the rings. It must be premised that the rings lie in the plane of the planet's equator, and also that Saturn, like the earth, has its equator tipped to the plane of its orbit. Only the inclination for Saturn is 27 degrees instead of 23½ degrees as in the case for the earth. Thus, as Saturn goes around the sun, the plane of the ring-system, like the earth's equator, keeps ever parallel to itself, and is therefore turned edgewise to the sun twice in the Saturnian year, which is equal to about 29½ of our years. As the sun shines half a year on the north pole of the earth, and then half a year on the south pole, so during one-half of Saturn's year the sun shines on the north side of the rings, the remaining half on the south side. The two positions in the orbital course of Saturn, when the extended plane of the rings cuts through the sun are equivalent to the equinoxes for the earth occurring in March and September. When the sun crosses Saturn's equator, he transfers his beams from one side of the ring-system to the other. On April 10 of this year the ring-plane will cut through the sun, and the event may be likened to our vernal equinox, when the sun passes from the southern to the northern hemisphere. The complete passage of the ring-plane across the sun will occupy several days. After that the sun will shine on the north side of the rings for the next 15 years until the advent of the Saturnian September.

The appearance of the rings to terrestrial observers at such passages depends on the position of the earth in its orbit. Should the passage unfortunately occur when the earth is on the opposite side of the sun from Saturn, no observation at the time can be made. As Saturn moves in its orbit carrying its ring-system parallel to itself, the plane of the rings, imagined to be extended indefinitely, requires about a year to pass over the earth's orbit. The successive variations of the intersections of this

ring-plane of the earth's orbit will form a set of parallel lines, as seen in the accompanying figure. If the earth happens to be at a certain point in its orbit when the ring-plane cuts through that point, the rings will be seen on edge. It may be shown that during the transit of the ring-plane across the earth's orbit, the earth may meet the plane either once or three times. The present conditions are unusually favorable with three passages through the ring-plane. The first occurred last November, the second, so interesting and also conveniently placed, comes on February 22, while the third, almost unobservable, happens next August.

To describe the successive appearances, let us consider the earth's orbit as a clock-dial, with the IX turned toward Saturn, as shown in the figure. On October 5 of last year the plane of the rings met the orbit at XII, while the earth was at II by the dial. The earth and the ring-plane were now hastening to meet each other. This occurred on November 7, when the earth was at I. The earth being in the plane of the ring-system, the rings could be seen only on edge. For about 13 hours before and after the passage, the rings were quite invisible even in large telescopes. Since that time, the plane of the rings lying between the earth and the sun, the rare opportunity has been presented for observing the dark side. Nevertheless, the dark side has proved visible, probably from sunlight filtering through the structure of the rings, which is

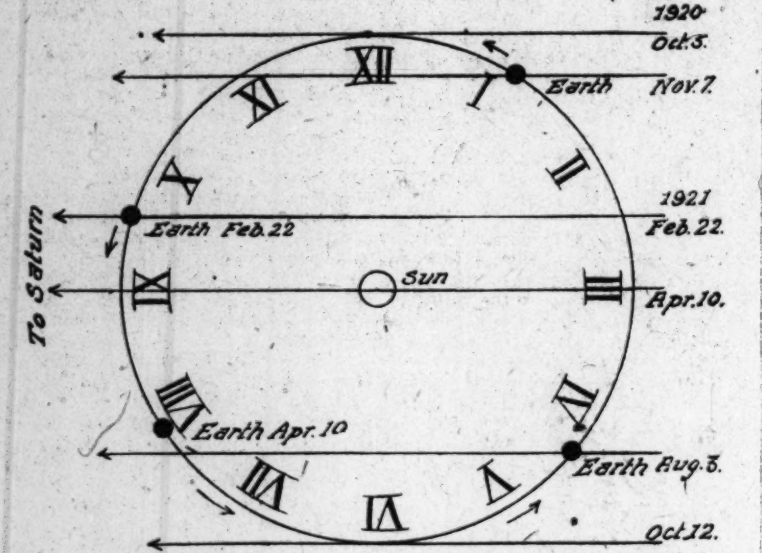
on either side of the planet, with the satellites strung along like golden beads. Indeed, the condensations of the rings in the form of bright points have sometimes been mistaken for the satellites. It is hoped that the present year may afford an explanation of these appearances.

In Saturn we behold one of the greatest marvels in the heavens. No other planet or star is like it. Surrounded by clouds with colored belts, girdled by three whirling rings, and encompassed by 10 moons, it is the most complex member of the sun's family. Can such a system be indefinitely maintained? The only answer to our question is in patent observation of its varied and unique phenomena. EDWARD SKINNER KING.

AUSTIN DOBSON

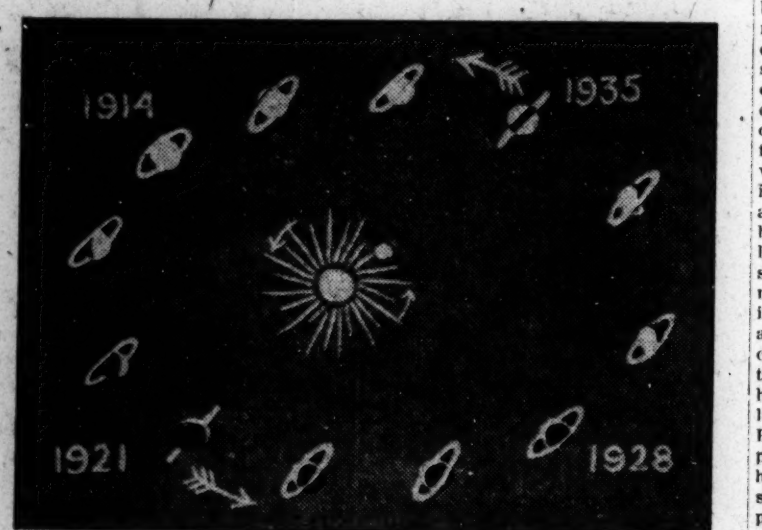
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor There are two types of literary scholars: those familiar with many, many branches of the subject like Professor Saintsbury, and those of lesser range but, within their limits, of unsurpassed authority; among these Austin Dobson is preeminent. He has it as an open secret—yet, another book in the press, a worthy successor, doubtless, to those which, ever since 1885, we have learned to look forward to and when out to take to our hearts.

(Both in prose and verse Mr. Dobson is an undisputed Little Master, if we



Successive positions of the intersections of the Ring-Plane of Saturn with the plane of the earth's orbit. An observer placed on any line at the date given sees the rings on edge.

composed of a congeries of tiny moonlets. Light may be transmitted through the rings, since stars have been seen through them, even when the rays traversed obliquely a portion equal to eight times the thickness. The earth is now in keen pursuit of the ring-plane, and according to calculation will overtake it on February 22, when it is near X on our clock-dial. We shall then pass from the unilluminated north to the lighted south side of the rings. On April 10 the ring-plane reaches IX, and both sides of the rings are equally lighted. The earth at the time will be at VIII. Soon the south side of the rings passes into shadow, and we shall see it. If at all, by sunlight transmitted through from the illuminated northern surface. The earth, now moving at a disadvantage, is overtaken by the ring-plane between V and IV, on August 3. Finally the ring-plane completes its transit of the earth's orbit on October 12, having occupied a year and seven days in the operation. After



Varying aspects of Saturn as seen from the earth

August 3, both earth and sun will be on the northern side of the rings until 1937.

The character and structure of the rings have been the subject of much discussion. By mathematical reasoning it was proved that they could be neither solid nor liquid; otherwise they could not maintain their existence. The accepted theory is that they are composed of myriads of minute bodies, a cloud of satellites or meteoric matter, revolving swiftly around the planet. Whether the individual particles are the size of bricks or fine dust, no one knows. The hypothesis of separate bodies was confirmed by Professor Keeler who showed by the spectroscopic that the outer edge of the bright ring moved more slowly than the inner. If it were a solid, the outer edge would have traveled the faster, just as the periphery of a fly-wheel moves more swiftly than a point nearer the center. Since the rings are so very thin and tenuous, the edgewise view of them shows many interesting details for which observers will watch. The rings do not seem to be uniform in thickness or brightness, but exhibit certain bright condensations. When nearly on edge, the rings appear like threads

all the qualities of knowledge, sympathy and charm which distinguish his work on English literature and social history, and his acquaintance with French poetry of the Renaissance, especially the Picaresque, is shown in much of his best verse. Who can forget the irresistibly funny cartoon in Max Beerbohm's *Pope's Corner* showing Mr. Dobson and Mr. Gosse being caught by Joseph Chamberlain writing rondeaux at the Board of Trade? To have inspired that drawing is to have attained fame as an authority on French verse forms, to have justified unflinching pursuit in of itself, hours—provided always that the pursuits are literary and the pursuers, Mr. Gosse and Mr. Dobson.

Not the least of Mr. Dobson's good fortune has been his success in obtaining publishers and illustrators befitting his delicate talent. "At the Sign of the Lyre," with its fine paper and excellent print, is a delight to have and to hold; and for his lesser works, "The Ballad of Beau Brocade," "The Story of Rosina and Proverbs in Porcelain," he has found ideal illustrators in Hugh Thompson and Bernard Partridge.

But we must not conclude without some specimen of Mr. Dobson's verse,

easier to give in its entirety than a paragraph of his delicate and graceful prose. We turn from page to page, uncertain what to quote; we hesitate between the pathos of "Good Night, Babetta," and the gallant verse of Beau Brocade; between the tender romance of "My Dear," and the haunting memories of "Pot-Pourri"; and finally settle upon the Dedication of Rosina, with its unforgettable words cast in the simplest form:

To
What would our modern maids today?
I watch, and can't conjecture:
A dubious Tale—an Ibsen Play?
A pessimistic Lecture?

I know not. But this, Child, I know:
You like things sweet and seemly:
Old-fashioned flowers, old shapes in Bow,
"Auld Robin Gray" (extremely).
You—with my "Dorothy"—delight
In fragrant cedar-presses:
In window-corners warm and bright,
In lawn, and lilac dresses?

You still can read, at any rate,
"Chances Lamb" and "Evelina"—
To you, My Dear, I dedicate
This "Story of Rosina."

Once read this poem, and you will read the rest of the book, nay, if possible, the rest of Austin Dobson. That he may long add to the common stock of our delight is the best wish which we, with the rest of the English-speaking world, can offer him.

THE WOOD-SELLER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor In a triangular corner scarcely large enough to contain him and his box and scales, stood Pierre the wood-seller. He arrived quite early in the morning, for there was the trade of the artists who lived up under the eaves of neighboring buildings and who were ambitious enough to want to catch the morning light. And although he went away once or twice during the day to refill the great box which held his stock in trade, he really worked until quite late at night. He did not grin and chatter, but every one in the neighborhood was Pierre's friend, because his benignity of countenance and his methodical little way pleased those who patronized him or whose eyes rested idly on him for a moment as they passed.

It was a crowded section of the city in which Pierre had assigned himself this little stall. Once a gentleman quite splendid in his uniform and greatly impressed with the burden which rested upon him as public protector, had swaggered up to Pierre and asked, gruffly, for his license. Pierre was a little mystified. He shrugged and raised his hands and smiled. "Mais—M'sieur—" and something in his demeanor, perhaps a vague feeling that men earn what they have been able, to hold through the long days of siege, had moved the gentleman to become absorbed in the ruminations of some gamins near a fruiterer's cart. Or perhaps, he became suspicious of a shiftless person who lounged against the brilliant poster across the street. Or it may have been the poster, which announced a resumption of the entertainments at the neighborhood theater where one night, on one's free night, see a very passable bill for a few sous. Anyhow, he did not persist in his demand for the license and frequently stopped after that to pass the time of day with Pierre.

So Pierre retained his niche in the wall. He must have been quite poor to have taken up such a humble calling as this peddling of wood for a franc a basketful. But then, that was nothing, for everything was changed in these days of readjustment. Every one was happy and made the best of things and an ability to work and to find work to do was a kind gift from Le Bon Dieu.

Pierre brushed his somewhat threadbare clothing with great care each morning, when the first streaks of dawn threw a rose-gold mist over the slender spire of a cathedral which he could barely see from his narrow window. He ate, by the light of a fat candle, the frugal breakfast prepared for him by the Angele who had smiled with nobility and understanding during all the sad days. He murmured a little caution to the thrush which hopped about the room, for did it not love Pierre and Angele sufficiently to stay without being caged? And Pierre never took his departure without saying, gayly, "If you do not sing pleasantly for my Angele today, I shall chastise thee when I return at evening tide." Then, with a little flirt of the heavy gold chain, which held a bright locket and dangled across his waistcoat, Pierre would take his departure, stopping under the window to wave his hand before he went off down the street to the wood-dealer, who supplied him with the kindlings for his modest trade, a dealer who had overcharged him horribly till he became ashamed with the sight of Pierre's patient smile and the hands that shook a little when the price was unusually high.

Each day at noon Pierre's grandson, the little Jacques, came flying from his school where, because he was very brave and smart, he attended the second class. Jacques always cleared his throat noisily and assumed an absurdly mature air as he climbed on the high stool and took charge of the business while Pierre went for more wood. The other merchants in the street kept their eyes open to see that no strangers took advantage of Jacques in Pierre's absence, and grinned as they saw the child weigh each basket carefully and ask pleasantly that the purchasers give him the exact franc as he was not yet old enough to make change. People bought wood just to see the child's grave attention to business and to hear the cracked attempt he made at whistling. Sometimes tourists stopped and, because they could not use the kindlings, they asked Jacques if he could sing. And with a look of rapture on his frequently dirty face he would sing, in notes that showered against the grim gray buildings across the way like a handful of small pearls, "Allons, enfants de la patrie, le jour de gloire est arrivé."

OF EPIGRAMS AND HAPPY ENDINGS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is characteristic of my friend Walhead that he always makes his appearance in my study on the very evenings I have set aside for meditation. This custom of his implies no malice on his part. He comes because he is firmly convinced that he is welcome at any time. Not being himself given to solitary reflection, he never crosses his thoughts that others may care to indulge in this harmless and even profitable pastime. The other evening I had finished reading a moderate sized heap of recent novels, and was about to integrate my opinions, when Walhead glided into the room and chose the armchair by the fire. "I was sitting at my desk, pencil poised in one hand, and, in case there should occur to me some idea worth entering in my commonplace book."

"Pray go on—don't mind me," he said, with an affable desire to put his host at his ease. "Writing something, I infer?"

"Your inferences are not equal to those of a first-class detective. I replied—you know, reader, how elaborate in phrasingology you succeed in becoming under the spell of irritation—"I am thinking, Walhead, thinking."

"Ah," he replied, as he put the tips of his fingers together, crossed his legs, and smiled at the fire, "a penny for your thoughts."

Walhead will make these bright little remarks. In the many years of our friendship I have broken epigrams in vain upon him; he goes on producing from his inexhaustible store of the obvious phrase. And each time he is under the impression that it is something pat.

"Fortunately for me, I can get more than a penny for my thoughts, if I take the patience and pains necessary to write them down on paper," he retorted. "But since you are here, I might as well make the most of your presence by composing an essay. Give me a topic, and I'll invert it for you, or turn it into a paradox, as you wish."

"What do you think of contemporary novels?" he asked, fingering the pile on my desk.

"You might as well ask me what I think of contemporary zoology, or present-day flora, or why not my views on the diversity of zoological formations?"

"Your humor is heavy, but quite entertaining," he yawned. "Get on with your essay."

I took a fair sheet of blank paper and dipped my fountain pen in the inkwell. I looked at Walhead expectantly.

"Write about happy endings?" or upon making the most of things?"

"I prefer the first suggestion, Walhead."

Happy endings are the expression of the triumphant optimism of the English-speaking peoples—you are to understand, reader, that I have begun the essay. I might have finished it, if Walhead had not risen to peer over my shoulder. The happy ending is inevitable because the genius of our race is accustomed to overcoming obstacles. We do not believe in any philosophy of defeat, for we have never known defeat. When, therefore, we find a contemporary writer who indulges in unhappy endings, we are justified in suspecting a foreign influence upon his work.

I got as far as this before Walhead commenced to interpose his objections. He complained, first, that the assumption of superiority in the tone of my statements was intolerable; second, that my facts were not accurate; third, that the style was dull.

"Chauvinism is the curse of criticism," Walhead proclaimed, under the impression that he was uttering an epigram. He thinks it necessary for epigrams to be alliterative in wording.

Once upon a time, in the days when my literary shield was somewhat of a blank, I was a writer of epigrams for a popular magazine, at the remunerative rate of 50 cents the gram. I mention this fact in no spirit of boasting, but merely as an explanation of my ear's sensitiveness to this particular art form. An epigram is something which it is difficult to tolerate from another. There is a great feeling of satisfaction in composing one, but little pleasure in the discovery that some other person has that moment anticipated you with a bon-mot. I wrote a great many epigrams for that periodical, my stories were not selling, and 50 cents was a useful sum—especially an accumulation of several such sums. What a waste of material, though! Today I could turn you out a whole article on each one of these texts which I cast away at 50 cents apiece. Heywood's proverbs, I remember, were my principal source of supply. I had only to modernize the language, and the application, to end up with a good half dollar's value.

"Why don't you go on writing?" Walhead asked at this point. I had

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Our 1921 Catalogue, mailed free on application, contains a complete list of Flower and Vegetable Seeds; Lily and Radiolus Bulbs; Roses; Shrubs; and Fruit Trees for planting now.

to apologize to him for forgetting his presence. Let me see, where were we, when I got off on my reminiscences about epigrams? Oh yes—happy endings! I have written two tragedies in my day, although most men are content with one. I also wrote one serious play with an unhappy ending. This play exemplified its theme by opening and closing its practical career in Atlantic City. The last experience reminded me so forcibly of King Canute, I have been nothing but cheerful since. On paper, that is to say.

But I have also come to believe in the happy ending. This is a blow to many of the rising generation who look to me for literary advice. I tell them they have yet to visit Atlantic City with their first unpleasant play. To gaze from the portals of an empty theater upon a crowded board walk is to have one's theories considerably modified. Again, our younger writers sometimes overlook the platitude that laughter is a most potent weapon. A platitude is a truth which experience teaches us to accept. Paradox this aside, I have not wholly lost my epigrammatic style. Is it not true that a Tartuffe will accomplish more than a thesis—"Finish the sentence for me, Walhead!"—"Thundered by a highbrow," he promptly obliged. Walhead is a useful fellow, even if he does interrupt my meditations. "A thesis thundered by a highbrow"—that is a good phrase, Walhead. We are acknowledging a word not yet admitted into the best circles, but it will do. And now, let us stop.

"Why?" asked Walhead.

"Because I have so much to say about happy endings and epigrams that I must either stop now, or write a book on them."

"Stop!" counseled Walhead.

The Little Chiffchaff

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Timid and frailst of all the feathered wanderers, from the sunny climes beyond the Mediterranean, and yet one of the very earliest to return again to its native land, is the sprightly little chiffchaff of English woods and watersheds. The March winds may roar across the fields, and the drifting snows may pile great heaps of white along the banks and hedgerows, but still the wanderer comes, and it is then oftentimes that you hear his first notes of the year.

He is indeed a midget, a tiny olive-brown bird well under five inches in length, and ever since the days of Gilbert White—and probably long before—men have marveled how that wee mass of feathers can withstand the boisterous days of March, when he manfully crosses leagues of open ocean, and wings his way from Africa to usher in the English spring.

Instinctively he seeks first the inland waterside, he pours forth his familiar refrain from some high tree-top, "Chiff-chaff, chiff-chaff, chiff-chaff, chiff-chaff."

His song, it is true, is plain and simple, though full of good cheer and promise, coming, like Shakespeare's daffodils, "before the swallow dares." Being made up almost solely of two notes, it has often been described as unattractive, but so long as the spring shall return again after the darkling days of winter, so long shall the jipping of the little chiff-chaff bring a promise of hope and gladness to the heart of every lover of field and woodland.

PHOTOGRAPHY HALF A CENTURY AGO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor Among the articles put upon the market of 1870-71 in London was one, the advertisement of which makes you rub your eyes. It runs—"Photography. Anyone can take good photographs with Dubroni's Patent Apparatus. No previous knowledge nor dark room wanted. Complete and portable apparatus from E. Lecher-Barbe & Co., 80 Regent Street."

Now the name of Lecher-Barbe precludes all idea of knavery. The firm, which after 50 years of Regent Street removed in 1899 to Jermyn Street, is and was one of the most reputable firms of artists' color men in existence. If it seems strange that it should deal in such goods, it is because in those days most artists disdained photography, both as trick and as trade, a prejudice which did much to transfer the business to the chemist, and also to retard artistic development. The advertisement surprises one; it seems so much in advance of its time.

For even as late as 1871 being photographed was no joke. It took from a quarter to half a minute during which the victim's head was held in an iron vice and he was forbidden to blink or to breathe. To divert his thoughts, he was usually given something to do, as often as not the last thing he would have thought of for himself. The man who hated books would find an open volume thrust into his right hand and his left elbow uncomfortably resting on a pile of the poets. And as everybody in those days did as the photographer told him the outcome was too often a portrait, if not of a martyr, of a saint whose self-control was strained to the uttermost.

If, as seems likely, the advertisement was leveled at the amateur, one's curiosity is the greater, for in the summer of that very year, 1871, the writer was photographed by a schoolfellow, who, being the son of a Lord Justice of Appeal, was presumably not behindhand in his equipment. Can his apparatus have been a Dubroni? It seems hardly likely. The whole scene comes back to me, the garden, the tree I leaned against that I might stand the stiller, and, most pungently, the small room reeking with a smell that was to prove so much more enduring than the picture.

The advertisement says nothing about the length of exposure, but, apart from this, it seems to promise everything now performed by the camera. One would like to know how far these promises were kept, and how Mr. Dubroni set about trying to keep them, and generally the fortune and fate that befell his remarkable apparatus. One wonders whether they could tell you in Jermyn Street.

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That Emphasize Their Three-Fold Worth of
Style-Distinction, Quality and Consistent
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FINAL PHASE OF THE RIO TINTO STRIKES

Company Will Pay 21 Reals for Unskilled Piece-Work and Offers More Concessions When Output and Trade Warrants

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—At last it may be stated with confidence that the strike at the Rio Tinto copper mines in the south has really terminated, and there is an end to a struggle which has wrought sad havoc to some thousands of workmen's families, inflicted much economic injury upon a part of Spain that is normally flourishing, and which at one time threatened to have political consequences, internal and even international. Spain generally in some measure began to interest itself in the sad case as it appeared to these miners of Rio Tinto and their associates working at the neighboring Huelva, seeing them, as they thought, oppressed by a foreign company exploiting them for its own ends.

Thus inevitably the patriotic question, however much strained, the suggestion might have been, was brought in, and, encouraged by those who were not suffering as they themselves were, the miners spoke loudly and no doubt sincerely of their "Espanolismo," a word which one finds in use more and more in Spain in these days. When the King patronized a theatrical performance in Madrid for the benefit of the children of the strikers, who were being quartered in many parts of Spain, it seemed more than ever to some sections that Don Alfonso's action was simply one of characteristic humanitarianism and sympathy.

Syndicalist Support

The strike began for a time to look more serious than before when the miners, after resisting all temptations to associate themselves with outside syndicalists, and taking a pride in the fact, at last did so. But yet it is an interesting point, provoking much speculation, that the situation began gradually to appear brighter after the visit to Rio Tinto of the famous Barcelona syndicalist leader, Noy del Sure, who, without making any strong or violent speech to the men, indicated to them that they might depend upon the support of the outside syndicalists, while unofficially he made a suggestion that financial help might be forthcoming.

This visit seemed to have stiffened the back of the strikers a little, but yet, contrarily, almost immediately the negotiations between the company's agents and the men, which had been suspended for some time, were renewed; and from that time steady progress was made toward a settlement. To this it must be added that once the new and favorable turn of the situation at this stage was not due to any offer of new concessions by the company, for as a matter of fact the settlement has been made substantially on terms which were offered at far back as last September. The explanation of a paradoxical situation seems to be that toward the end, and especially when they felt themselves to be slipping into the grip of the syndicalists, the strikers began to fear the situation that was looming up, and were more impressed than before by the idea that the one and only industry of the district was being irremediably destroyed.

Position Abandoned

In this mood they virtually abandoned their position, and, finding the company not indisposed to give them certain special assistance, as, for instance, a month's wages in advance toward establishing their homes again, they gave way entirely. It has had to be stated here at the beginning that the strike has really and officially ended, since announcements that it was over have been made two or more times since last July when it began, and were shown immediately afterward to be incorrect. Even in the present case there was an official announcement that the strike was ended two days before that was actually the case.

Very one-sided stories have been sent to the English and other newspapers, quite misrepresenting the situation at different periods. There may in some ways have been slight foreign influences, as is nearly always the case in these labor disputes, but they were practically negligible here, while again it is wrong to suggest that the taking away of the hungry children to so many parts of Spain was a mere syndicalist trick for exploiting them politically. It is as untrue to say this as to state, as has been done, that the syndicalists set the children to beg in the streets of the towns to which they were taken. Some of the best families of Spain assisted in this relief, and as has been shown, the King did not hesitate to associate himself with it.

Management Tactless

The men have doubtless been stubborn in the prosecution of what they consider to be their rights, and in some ways they may have been unreasonable, but beyond doubt the management of the company has been tactless and has shown an absolute lack of appreciation of the susceptibilities of the Spanish temperament, while at the same time it could not be said that the men have been by any means overpaid. It is a year since the difficulty first began, the employees at the mines then asking for increases of wages varying from 50 to 70 per cent. Organizing themselves in support of their demands, they went on strike in the middle of the summer. In September it seemed once that the strike would end, the substance of the company's offer being a concession,

according to them, of some three-fourths of what the men were asking. Conditions proposed by either side, however, made new difficulties, and nothing came of the attempt to end the strike.

About the end of the year the men showed visible signs of yielding. There was an evident revulsion of feeling against the syndicalist idea, a revulsion that was in evidence in many other parts of Spain at the time. It found expression at Huelva, the port of Rio Tinto, an integral part of the copper mining district, where at the recent general election the Conservative candidate was returned against a Socialist. A few days later a mass meeting of the men at Nerva resolved in favor of a resumption of work, and large numbers of them at once went back, but owing to the locomotive drivers and others insisting on continuing the strike, demanding special terms, they could not all be taken back. However, also was more obstinate than Rio Tinto, and it appeared once that the difficulties might be established afresh in their entirety. However, 4000 men were now working. A fortnight later the last difficulties were removed and the men to the number of over 7000 were in full work again. The minimum wage for unskilled piece-work is for the future to be 21 reals a day, which by special industry on the part of the individual may be increased by from 3 to 12 reals. The company is assisting in bringing back the strikers' children, and promises more concessions to the men when the output and improved trade warrants them. There is general relief at the termination of a very bad business.

VISCOUNT HALDANE ON FUTURE OF INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Viscount Haldane recently delivered an address to the Glasgow University Liberal Club on the future of industry and the need for the infusion of a new courage into British Liberalism. The new currents of thought which are so much in evidence at the present time, he said, had given rise to unrest, a seeking after higher ideals, which was always necessary to any progress in civilization. If a wider significance were given to the theory of relativity it meant that truth was never at a standstill, but was always being conformed to the reality of the present and could never be held in bondage to the past. The old order of things, the Viscount affirmed, required to be abolished as completely as slavery had been, and he had great faith in the power of human nature to keep moving steadily on toward something better. It was not necessary to worry over every little detail before starting out, for, if the real desire for progress was evident, the details would come right in their own good time. He believed that Liberalism could play a leading part in this upward movement, if it would bring its policy into harmony, not only with the best tenets of religion, but also with the economic requirements by adopting as its watchword "Service."

They must not jump to the conclusion that he was proposing anything so drastic as the confiscation of capital or the molestation of its just rights. Today capital dictated, but in a well-ordered scheme of things it must render its competent service together with manual labor instead of being the dominating factor. He would not care to have to draft an act of parliament giving effect to this policy, but he was certain that if this desire for service were to permeate the operations of business, a much happier and more generally prosperous state of affairs would be realized in the future.

SOVIET SOPHISTRY AND POLISH ART

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—The latest news from Riga states that the peace negotiations proceed favorably and that in all probability the much desired peace will be concluded shortly. On the other hand the Bolsheviks raise difficulties and use arguments to support them which seem so arbitrary that it is impossible to shake off doubts as to the genuine desire to conclude the negotiations.

A characteristic case is their attitude on the question of returning to Poland the works of art robbed from her by the Russians since the time of the first partition. The Poles naturally consider that these treasures should be restored to them, and that the single nation can claim as her own only that which it has itself produced; therefore they can only restore to Poland the works of Polish artists. As to the remainder they suggest that Poland should follow the Russian example and confiscate all works of art owned by private persons.

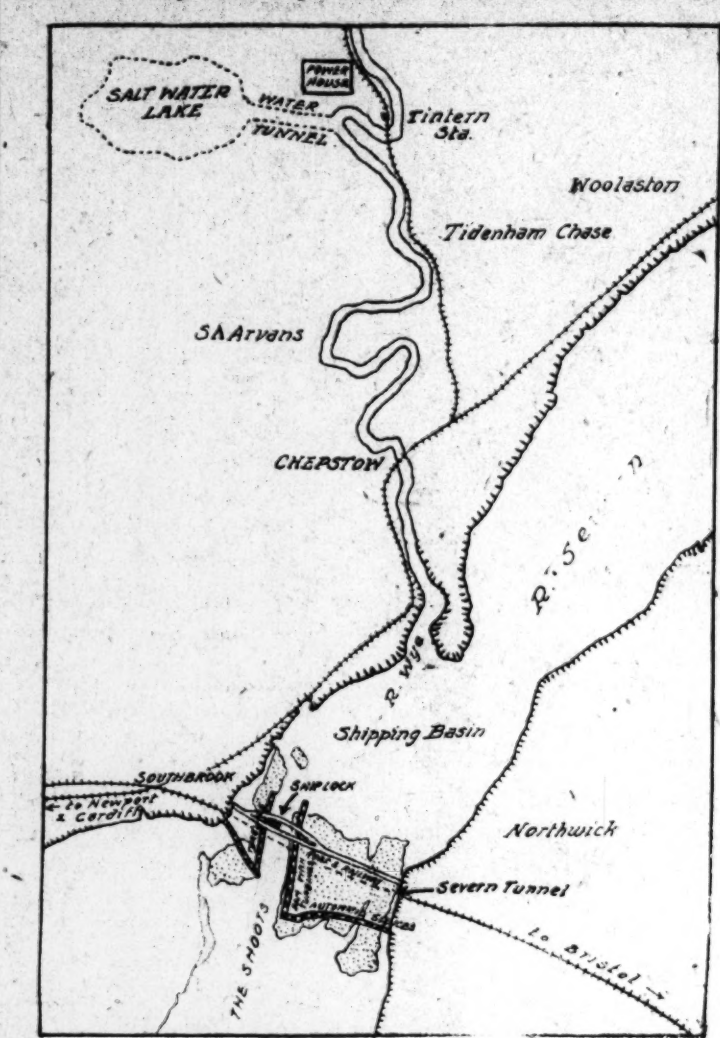
The Bolshevik point out that in this way the Poles would acquire a stock of state-owned works of art which they could exchange for such works of foreign artists as were formerly in the possession of Poland and were carried away by Russian conquerors. Yet even in this case the exchange would be admissible only as to such works as have not been incorporated in those Russian galleries or museums which, according to the Bolsheviks, are "treasures of humanity" and therefore inviolable. Why a Polish noble gallery should not be in the same sense "an inviolable treasure of humanity," the Bolsheviks do not explain.

SEVERN BARRAGE PLAN PROGRESSES

Technical Commission of Experts Will Report in Detail as to Preliminary Costs of Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Severn barrage scheme, preliminary particulars of which have already appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, has taken a firm grip of the public imagination, and evidently is in no danger of being pigeon-holed. The Board of Trade Water Power Resources Committee has given the project its blessing, and a technical commission, composed of experts in



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from map which appeared in The Sphere, London

How the River Severn may be harnessed
Tidal barrages erected across the English river and a reservoir on the Wye will prove gigantic sources of power distribution.

engineering, natural science, and commerce is to be set up to report in detail as to the possibilities of the scheme and its probable cost, and to prepare a preliminary design.

The terms of reference to this commission allow for an inquiry into the scheme in all its main provisions. It will be remembered that these fall under three main heads, namely:

1. The construction of a dam across the Severn Estuary with water turbines for the generation of electric energy.
2. The provision within the dam of a deep water basin nearly 30 square miles in extent capable of holding the largest sea-going vessels, and with the necessary loading and landing wharves.
3. The provision of rail and road facilities across the dam, thus relieving the present inadequate Severn Tunnel, and bringing the large industrial centers of South Wales into direct road communication with the South of England.

Reserve Power Reservoir

In addition the commission will investigate the possibilities of the reserve power reservoir, the construction of which formed part of the original scheme. Three distinguished engineers: Sir Alexander Gibb, J. Purgeson, and T. R. Menzies, have examined the scheme and pronounced it a practicable proposition. The former, who, it will be remembered, was the engineer for the Royal Naval Harbor Works, has in hand the preliminary investigations for the Ministry of Transport and much information has already been collected on the spot for the benefit of the technical commission. Sir Eric Geddes recently informed the House of Commons that, if the scheme could be put in hand, it would provide work for seven years for some 10,000 laborers, artisans and engineers of various grades. Sir Alexander Gibb estimates the total cost at present rates as £30,000,000.

Preliminary estimates are now available for the probable output of the electrical part of the undertaking. It is expected that the turbines could be made to produce an average of about 500,000 horsepower per 10-hour day, and if this estimate is approximately correct electric current could be supplied locally at about a half-penny per Board of Trade unit. In addition, energy would be available for supply to more distant centers at about three farthings per unit. London is 115 miles from the site of the proposed works, Birmingham 70, and Bristol only 10, while the busy industrial centers of South Wales are all within 50 miles.

Distribution of Energy

The distribution of this energy and its probable industrial effects forms an alluring problem to examine. The availability of cheap power so near to the landing stage for raw material from overseas, and within such easy access of the chief industrial centers would obviously attract to the banks of the Severn vast factories with the necessary housing accommodation for their staffs of workers. South Wales with its numerous factories already equipped would absorb a considerable

part of the newly harnessed power at rates far better than those which they are at present paying. The busy industrial centers of the midlands, many of which are well within 100 miles of the Severn estuary, would be able to take advantage of the power to almost any extent it could be made available. Numerous smaller towns and villages would be stimulated into greater industrial activity by the presence at reasonable rates of light, heat, and power.

The only opposition to the scheme appears to come from Bristol firms who fear the withdrawal of shipping from their docks to the new tidal basin. Some such result must, of course, be anticipated, but it is obvious that on the whole the proposed water power scheme would bring far more trade to Bristol than it could

SOMETHING BESIDES PATRIOTISM NEEDED

General Smuts Says Love of One's Country Is Not Enough as Nations Are Interlocked as Members of the Same Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAROLINA, Transvaal.—General Smuts at a general meeting in the Carolina Town Hall, after referring to the tremendous pull there was in South Africa to the little things in politics, touched on his visit to Europe during the war. "I was looked on as the stone of stumbling in South Africa," he said, "and I was almost glad I was taken away during the most of the years of the war." In Europe he had found the same processes going on as had brought disaster to South Africa. Narrow sectional nationalism was at work, each section fighting only for its own point of view. It was national selfishness that had pulled the old world to pieces.

Each nation was standing for itself alone. Smuts, he believed, was Celtic for "ourselves alone." We had not heard, but had seen, the same thing in South Africa. He had seen the same thing all over the world, each nation saying "ourselves alone." "We are going to stand for ourselves; we are going to make ourselves big and strong, and dominate the others." That spirit had brought about the downfall of Europe.

The Only True Life

The call to Europe, just as it was to South Africa for today was to forget the small point of view and to remember the great truth of life and religion that all humanity was one body, and that one member could not suffer without the others suffering too. He had always looked upon the last words of Edith Cavell as the greatest words of the whole war. When she was led out to be shot she said: "Standing here, and going to be shot almost immediately, I feel that I have acted from motives of pure patriotism, but I feel now that patriotism is not enough, and that there is something more in the world." That was the great lesson of the war.

"More love of your own people is not enough to save you and the world," he declared. So he had returned to South Africa with the conviction that the line General Botha and himself and so many others were taking was the only true line. Europe was passing through the same experiences and the same troubles as ourselves, only on an infinitely larger scale.

Good Will and Peace

It was out of these experiences that the League of Nations had been born. It was born of the fundamental fact that, however holy and good love for one's own country was, it was not enough, for nations were interlocked as members of the same human family, and that had to be borne in mind in the government of men. He was proud that they had made their little contribution to that great institution, which was going to lead mankind in the future. They might say this was not politics. It was pure politics.

The only thing he was fighting for in this country was good will and peace and for a new basis of trust and respect among all the sections of the people. In the same way he had fought for the same things in Europe. When feelings were bitterest he had helped to build up the League. "They say," he continued, "the League of Nations will be a failure. I think they are both going to be a success and they are both going to be a success for this reason, that if this thing fails, if the League of Nations fails, the world falls, human nature falls."

The Mainstay of the World

"If we cannot have peace and good will and understanding and magnanimity shown among the white peoples here in South Africa, South Africa is a hopeless failure and it is doomed and has no future. In the same way, if the nations of Europe fail to develop mutual respect and good will, European civilization is doomed."

"This policy of trust and cooperation, which General Botha called the conciliation policy—a word often jeered at, but the greatest word in South Africa still, and the greatest word in the world—this policy is going to succeed in South Africa and is going to succeed in the world."

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BRITISH ENGINEERS MAY WORK IN SHIFTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—It is of interest that at a time when the engineering unions of Great Britain are about to take a ballot on the introduction of the three-shift system, the Taylor Society in America should have asked the International Labor Office at Geneva to carry out an inquiry into the operation of this system in the iron and steel trade.

The proposal to adopt the system in Great Britain is the outcome of conferences between the federation of the unions and the associated employers on the questions of absorbing unemployed and reducing the cost of production in relation to standing establishment charges. The officials are agreed, and it is expected that the men will endorse the proposals. These include the important condition that full wages shall be paid for short time, and that adjustments are made to compensate for the loss of special overtime rates. For instance, the first shift will be 43 hours, for which 47 hours wages will be paid. The second shift will be 37½ hours, and 47 hours wages will be paid for it, but for the third or night shift 30 hours wages will be paid for 37½ hours work.

The employers consider that they will be recouped for these wages concessions by the continuous working of the plant, with the same overhead charges as for one shift, and the union executives recommend acceptance because they hope a goodly proportion of the 20,000 unemployed in the industry will be thus absorbed. The Taylor Society, which is an association interested in managerial and technical questions, is anxious to ascertain how production is affected by the change from one or two to three shifts, whether the quality of the work suffers, and how it affects the habits of the workers, and so on. A noteworthy feature of the German effort to restore the engineering industry is the resort to the three-shift system in many of the largest works since the legal eight hours day was imposed.

RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—After close upon three years' interruption, regular telegraphic connection between Petrograd and the outer world, is about to be reestablished. The Great Northern Telegraph Company has everything in readiness, and a large staff is waiting to proceed to Petrograd; the Swedish State Telegraphs are likewise prepared to resume work on Petrograd. Stockholm has during this interregnum played an important part in communications with Russia, the only channel being the wireless connection which Professor Lomonosov has with Moscow.

PLAN TO ENCOURAGE VOTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ontario.—Something must be done at once to make it easier for citizens to record their votes, if interest in municipal affairs is to be maintained in this city, and the latest suggestion of the city clerk, which is receiving favorable consideration, is that Sunday school rooms of the churches be opened as polling booths. This would more than double the number of voting places, the clerk points out, and it is also believed it would have the effect of bringing out a much larger representation of the women voters. Action in this direction is apparently needed, because only 25 per cent of London's women citizens registered their votes at the polls in the recent election. Less than 50 per cent of the electors voted, and the city is considering how best to awaken the interest of the other half in the affairs of the municipality.

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GERMAN SHIPPING REVIVAL IN DOUBT

Everything Said to Depend on
Decision of Allies Regarding
Indemnities and Country's
Ability to Rise Out of Poverty

HAMBURG, Germany—The recent statement by Sir Alfred Booth concerning the revival of German shipping has aroused much interest in Germany. The principal facts of this revival were made known to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Hamburg recently, when he had an opportunity of a trip round the docks and shipyards.

It is true that, as compared with a year ago, a noteworthy change is evident in Hamburg, which by reason of its status as a pre-war port may be taken as a reliable test of the present maritime position of Germany. The late spring of last year Hamburg was like a deserted city. There was little activity in its miles of dock waterways. Its immense warehouses were closed and silent. That is no longer. Numerous vessels lie at the berths, and the cranes are busy once more. But their chief work is unloading, and the ships from which they take the cargoes are not German, but British, American, Dutch, and Scandinavian, with the American predominating.

Imports Exceed Exports

The imports far exceed the exports, and a boat which brings 4000 tons will probably leave again with 400. The reason for this, and for the American predominance in ships, is that although central Europe is too poor to buy manufactured goods in any quantity it must have food, and America is the chief source of supply. Part of it is bought, a considerable quantity—the amount was recently 10,000 packets a week—is paid for by American relatives and friends of individual Germans, and the rest is imported by the American Relief Commission, which has its headquarters and central stores for the whole of central Europe in Hamburg. In November no fewer than 28 American vessels, chiefly carrying food, entered Hamburg. A goodly portion of this was for Czechoslovakia, and it was quickly transferred to the great 500-ton Elbe barges.

The exports which the representative of The Christian Science Monitor saw loaded into the outgoing ships were chiefly machinery, chemicals, glassware, salt, and a few miscellaneous goods, but the tonnage now dealt with as compared with the period immediately before the war is indicated by the fact that in the early part of 1914 the number of rail wagons dealt with at the docks was at the rate of 60,000 a year, while in November last the rate was only one-sixth of this number. That is roughly the present position, and it was not surprising, therefore, to find that 40,000 dock and other transport workers were unemployed, notwithstanding the shortening of hours by Eight Hours Act, and that 2000 former captains and officers of German mercantile ships were daily competitors for casual work, such as guarding foreign ships from thieves, at an artisan's wage.

What of the Future?

What of the future? Will Germany again prove in a few years a serious competitor of Great Britain and America? Officials of the great lines, which a year ago seemed to be faced with complete ruin, expressed themselves with doubt, and in one or two cases with extreme pessimism, in conversations with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. They admitted freely that already a comprehensive shipbuilding program was being carried out in the most important German yards as well as in Hamburg. The explanation given was the same as that mentioned in a previous article in The Christian Science Monitor dealing with the general industrial revival in Germany.

The enormous reserves which the Hamburg-America, the Norddeutscher Lloyd, and other companies had accumulated in their prosperous days are now being used in an effort to restore that prosperity. "Everything depends upon the decision of the Allies regarding indemnities, and upon the ability or otherwise of Germany to lift itself out of the abyss of poverty into which it is sinking at present," one official said. "We are building ships in the hope that a future is still left to us, but we cannot be sure of it." Another official remarked that although 50 vessels were being constructed for the Hamburg-America line, but, he added sadly, "according to present indications Germany will have missed the shipping tide by the time these boats are ready. Apparently we shall be just in time for the slump."

Output Slower

In Hamburg the Blohm and Voess, Vulcan, and the more recently organized Neue Deutsche Werft are fairly busily occupied, but a certain proportion of the output is earmarked for delivery to the Allies. The Leviathan Bismarck was about to go into two huge floating dry docks which were being linked up to receive it. The damage done by the fire was not so serious as was at first reported. The German shipping officials expressed curiosity as to which of the allied lines would secure this 56,000-ton boat, which is likely to remain the largest on the seas for a long time to come. It was interesting to find that the views of the Hamburg-America officials coincided with those of the Cunard Company.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told that the boats now being built in the German yards range from 2000 to 8000 tons for cargo, and up to 20,000 tons for passenger traffic. One official dogmat-

cally expressed the opinion that German yards would never produce another Bismarck, or anything approaching it in size. "The cost will be far too great," he said. The present output of the German yards is much slower than before the war, owing to the difficulty in obtaining raw materials and coal, apart from the gigantic cost. The representative saw the old liner Deutschland, which is remembered for its seven-day trip to America at the pioneer speed of 24 knots. It is now in dry dock undergoing conversion into a 16 knot third-class passenger boat for the Hamburg-America line, at a cost of no less than 30,000,000 marks.

Certain events seemed to brighten a little the outlook of Hamburg shipping people. One was that the former alliance between the Hamburg-America and the Harriman lines had been renewed, and that the Harriman Com-

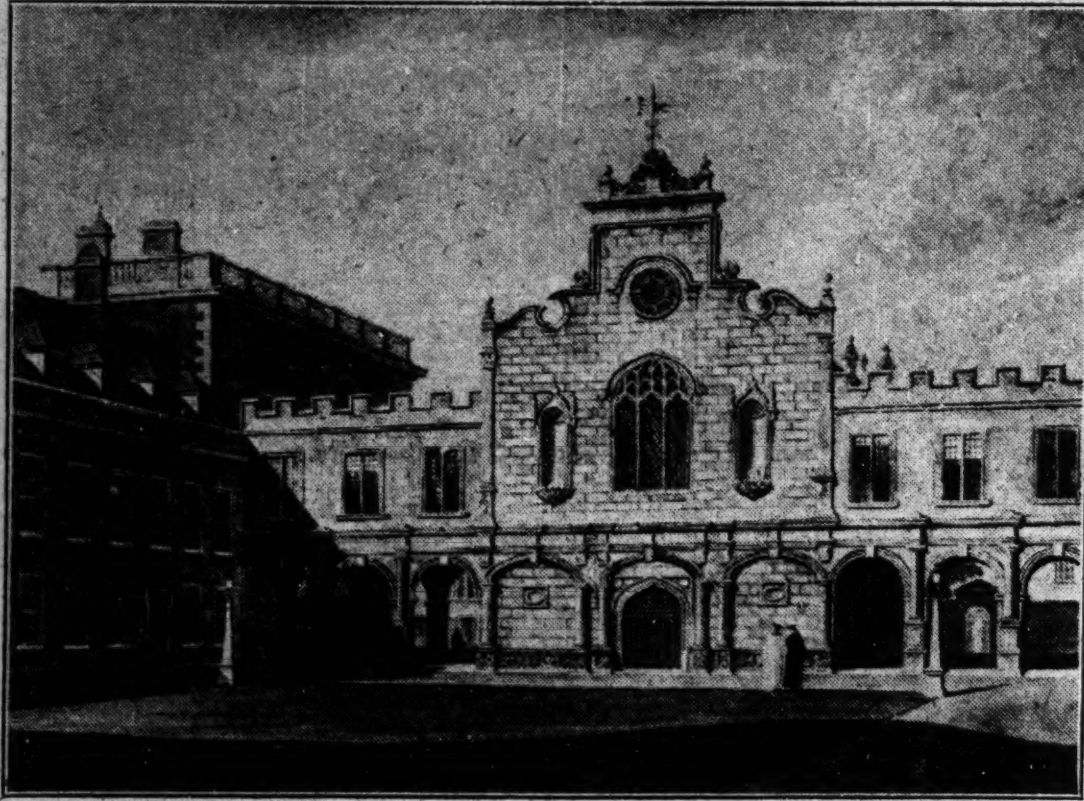
WILLIAM BREWSTER

Specialist for The Christian Science Monitor
William Brewster of Scrooby, a leader among the Pilgrim Fathers, received some university education at Cambridge, where he matriculated at Peterhouse in 1580. It could, however, have been but a brief collegiate career, for he was at that time only 14. In 1585 he was in Holland, acting as secretary to William Davison, an emissary of Queen Elizabeth to that country.

At the same time, short as must have been Brewster's experience of the university, it is none the less remarkable to note that much of the inspiration for the breaking away from Episcopal domination did indeed derive from Cambridge, and from men of no means that class of less dis-

tinguished form of education from which we might expect a resistance to the settled order of things. The great universities are the homes of tradition and generally inculcate a respect and reverence for forms and precedents. Thus we are led to expect from men trained at them perhaps rather an undue reverence for authority. Moreover, Brewster and his father were officials, and moved within the radius of those personages who helped rule the realm.

Scrooby we shall find beside the great North Road, at the extreme northern verge of Nottinghamshire. A mile further on, and we are at Bawtry in Yorkshire, and a mile yet beyond that little town we come to Austerfield. In this three hundredth year since the departure of Brewster and Bradford for America, and now that we find on every side such keen interest in the history and landmarks of the Pilgrim Fathers, it is strange to recall that, 78 years ago their story was known so vaguely that no man could say certainly whence William Brewster had come. It would be incredible, did we not have proof.



Court of Peterhouse College, Cambridge University

From an old print

ANGLO-AMERICAN IDEALS INSEPARABLE

LONDON, England—The first of the Rhodes lectures of the present session held in the London University College, and presided over by Lord Reading, was given by John W. Davis, the American Ambassador. The subject of his address was "The Constitution of the United States." In the course of his lecture, Mr. Davis said that with all their ingenuity the framers of the American Constitution were not deliberate or intentional innovators. On the contrary, their sole design and purpose was to make secure and perpetual on American soil those ideals of free government which had been taught to them and long before them to their fathers. The Constitution struck deep into the immortal past.

No man could truly interpret the Constitution of the United States of America without drinking deep from the well of English history; no one should profess himself adept in the institutions of the British Empire who was unfamiliar with the Constitution of the United States. Let them never forget that between the scattered groups of English-speaking peoples there was a constant interplay of political thought and of social and economic forces which it was blindness not to discern and folly to ignore, which was as certain as the seasons, as persistent as the tides.

Lord Reading, in referring to the coming departure of the American Ambassador, said that although Mr. Davis had been here a comparatively short time, he had taken such a place in the hearts and public life of Great Britain that this country could ill afford to spare him. Mr. Davis had, he remarked, always remained the exponent of American views, and, as might be expected of him, he had never forgotten that he was the supreme representative in this country of American interests. But he had at the same time continued to be sympathetic to British interests, to understand the British point of view, and to recognize British difficulties.

SALE OF LIQUOR RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its South African News Office
BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State—At the Bloemfontein Liquor Licensing Court recently a petition was presented from 300 citizens asking that bottle stores should be made to close at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoons, which was now a weekly half holiday for both tradesmen and shop assistants. After hearing counsel for the Bottle Store Keepers Association, the court unanimously decided that bottle stores should be included in the half holiday ordinance, and that they must close at 1 p. m. on Saturdays.



Court of Peterhouse College, Cambridge University

From an old print

tinguished form of education from which we might expect a resistance to the settled order of things. The great universities are the homes of tradition and generally inculcate a respect and reverence for forms and precedents. Thus we are led to expect from men trained at them perhaps rather an undue reverence for authority. Moreover, Brewster and his father were officials, and moved within the radius of those personages who helped rule the realm.

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The history of the emigrants at that time, before the discovery of Governor Bradford's manuscript, "History of the Plymouth Plantation," in Fulham Palace—of all places the most unlikely—rested entirely upon some few meager sayings of his: that the members of the Pilgrim Church were "of several towns and villages, some in Nottinghamshire, some in Lincolnshire, and some in Yorkshire, where they bordered nearest together." To this he had added that "they ordinarily met at William Brewster's house on the Lord's Day, which was a manor-house of the bishops."

To resolve these loose statements into something more definite was in 1842 the problem set before the then Assistant Keeper of the Records, the Rev. Joseph Hunter, a native of these parts. For such an one the problem was not difficult; and he soon pronounced for Scrooby.

In the old days Scrooby village lay directly upon the great North Road, which wandered like a lane among its scattered red-brick houses, each one very like its fellow, but few standing with any settled order. They are grouped haphazard and casually in that low-lying situation in the valley of the little Rytton and Idle streams. It is an unimportant looking village, with a small thirteenth and fourteenth-century church, or part of a church; the building having no north aisle. The stone spire is well-proportioned but not lofty.

Of little significance though Scrooby looks today, it was of old a place of some considerable importance. It not only stood directly upon the great road, deriving profit from traffic along it, but here also was situated a palace, or manor-house of the Archbishop of York.

The Archbishop's palace or manor-house of Scrooby was in its day the scene of some historic doings. In those distant times such houses were very generally the resting places on their journeys of the more important travelers. Being on the great road to the north, this was the halting place of Queen Margaret of Scotland in 1505. Henry VIII stayed a night, and the great Cardinal Wolsey, even then tottering to his fall, resided at Scrooby for some months in 1530.

After the Reformation the old manor-house for some time continued in the possession of the archbishops, until Archbishop Sandys in 1576 leased the manor to one of his sons, and at the same time appointed Wil-

liam Brewster the elder, father of the William who sailed in the Mayflower, would seem to have done extremely well as postmaster of Scrooby, responsible for the state business on the 24 miles of the Great North Road between Tuxford and Doncaster; and although Sir Samuel Sandys was lessee of the manor house, Brewster appears to have actually occupied it; or such portions as remained.

At any rate, he could send his son to Cambridge, and had sufficient interest to secure him service with William Davison, one of Queen Elizabeth's secretaries of state, when on a mission to Holland. Had not Davison fallen from favor and lost his position, a mischance which involved Brewster, it is at least probable that the Pilgrim Father of later years would have had a different history.

As it was, William Brewster the younger returned home to Scrooby. There he found his father needed him and although there was a difficulty about his being appointed in succession, he did in fact receive the post and held it for 17 years.

Let us see, from one glimpse that has survived, what kind of business was his and how prosperous he must have been, apart from the official emolument. One of his guests, as virtually an innkeeper, was Sir Timothy Hutton, in 1605. He paid the postmaster for guide and conveyance to Tuxford 10s., and for candle, supper and breakfast 7s. 6d. On his return journey he paid 8s. for horses to Doncaster, and a threepenny tip to the ostler.

Meanwhile Brewster, nursed and nourished in that old nest of archbishops, had imbibed of the true spirit, perhaps in Holland, when with Davison, who was a religious man, and certainly afterward with Clifton, Smyth and Robinson, when he became a prominent member of the Gainsborough congregation. The foundation of the Scrooby meeting was his work, dating from 1606. The congregation met "ordinarily," in the words of William Bradford, "at William Brewster's house on the Lord's Day, and with great love he entertained them when they came, making provision for them, to his great charge."

It is but an easy walk from Austerfield, where William Bradford lived, to Scrooby, where he attended those prayer meetings. Bradford looked up to Brewster, by many years his senior, as a revered leader. Bradford's own home we may yet see at Austerfield, that stark and unlovely village which seems to have imparted something of its austerity to himself. There are no graces at the village of Austerfield, and Bradford's birthplace, the home then of a family in the yeoman condition of life, has come down in the world, being now occupied as two cottages by farm hands.

The congregations of Gainsborough and Scrooby were not long left unmolested. "They were," says Bradford, "hunted and persecuted on every side. Some were taken and clapt up in prison, others had their houses beset and watched, night and day, and hardly escaped their hands; and the most were fain to fly and leave their houses and habitation; and the means of their livelihood."

HOW MUCH WILL GERMANY CONCEDE?

Sum of 2,000,000,000 Gold
Marks, of Which 500,000,000
Would Be Cash, Paid Off in
Five Years, Is Mentioned

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The German attitude toward France and the question of reparations changes, one may say, almost from day to day; and indeed there exist simultaneously many attitudes. But in an interview with Dr. Bergmann, the chief of the delegation of German experts, some declarations which represent with accuracy the German official view may be found. According to Dr. Bergmann, Germany wishes to come to an accord. It is in Germany's interest as well as in France's interest to do so.

He would not commit himself to figures. The sum of 2,000,000,000 gold marks, of which 500,000,000 should be in cash, to be paid annually for five years, has been mentioned as constituting what Germany was prepared to concede. The Seydoux project, which was largely adopted by France, envisaged 3,000,000,000 gold marks during the same period.

Whatever may be the final result of allied negotiations with Germany for the present, Dr. Bergmann is only prepared to indicate that it is on these lines that an agreement may be reached. The German Government, says this expert, is not only willing but anxious to negotiate with a view to the fixation of precise figures.

A General Incertitude

While Dr. Bergmann protested that as the allied and German experts were working to establish a common scheme which would take account of the German situation as well as of allied claims, and that he was therefore bound to adopt a certain reserve, he did nevertheless feel himself in a position to say that the German thesis leaned rather to the system of laying down once and for all the obligations of Germany rather than to the system of laying down provisional payments for a short period of years.

"If we know at last what we owe, what is expected from us, the German people will be encouraged to acquit themselves of their obligations. Today there is a general incertitude. The future is unknown. The harder Germany works the greater will be the demands. This state of uncertainty prevents the realization of a fruitful peace on our side as well as on yours."

Long Period Impossible

Although this is apparently the real German view, Dr. Bergmann intimated that the German Government is glad to discuss any offer of any kind in the hope of arriving at an agreement. It was impossible, he contended, for Germany to be precise until the allied experts and statesmen had expressed clear and categorical ideas. Germany could not, however, understand that payments would be required during a period of 42 years, because long before the end of such a period the effects of the war, so far as they can be remedied, would have disappeared.

As for contributions in gold, Dr. Bergmann asserted that in spite of the utmost good will, it was impossible to go on doing that. "We have not enough gold to cover our importations. But we wish to give to the Allies the proof of our intention to do our utmost in furnishing them with merchandise and especially coal. The Allies know that when we furnish, say, 2,000,000 tons of coal, the result

for them as for us is the same as if we furnished 1,000,000,000 gold marks."

Negotiating With France

One important point made by Dr. Bergmann was in respect of the desire of Germany to negotiate directly with France. His observations under this head should be given in his own words: "I believe that the conferences of experts are useful and indispensable. But the difficulty of establishing an accord resides in the fact that the Treaty of Versailles has set up a commission of reparations composed of all the Allies, while we believe we could more easily make a direct arrangement with our principal creditors—that is to say, with France. We desire that the principal agreement should be made with France. For Germany unanimously recognizes that it is France who has suffered most. That is why we have been ready for a long time to collaborate actively in the reconstruction of the devastated regions. That reconstruction should be accomplished as soon as possible. If Germany furnished thousands of houses and helped to set the northern regions going, that would surely be the best arrangement that could be made."

"Germany can furnish labor and materials, raw and manufactured, but she has no money. I believe in the immediate possibility of German collaboration with France."

"There is not a workman in Germany who does not realize the importance of our debt toward France, but if France would treat us, I will not say with confidence, but at least with impartiality, and recognize that we also have immense difficulties, political and economic, and if France consented not to believe always in our bad faith, my task would be facilitated and we would quickly reach an accord."

Arrangement With America

Insisting upon the need of the fixation of the indemnity, he went on to say that Germany wanted three to five years in order to obtain some sort of economic stability. "If the amount which she should pay were now known it would be better for everybody. 'If we knew this total I am convinced that we could in a very short time make a financial arrangement with America. It would help us and it would help you. There would be a universal confidence which is now lacking.'"

"I know well that there are difficulties, but I have a definite hope that they will be overcome. Is it not in the interests of France, as soon as she knows that Germany is disarmed, to see our people at work, since that is the only way in which France can be paid?"

TEACHERS' PAY INCREASED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—Gov. Charles J. McCarthy has officially approved the new schedule of public school teachers' salaries which will be in effect during the year 1921. The new schedule incorporates increases provided by the recent special session of the Legislature, by which advances ranging from \$15 to \$20 a month were arranged for.

POLAND MAKES AN INTELLECTUAL SPURT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—The Warsaw University is now reopened and students are flocking for admittance. The professors affirm that one of the most hopeful signs in Polish life is the eagerness of the youth of the nation for instruction. Several eminent professors who formerly lectured at Russian universities are now able to place their talents and knowledge at the service of their own people. They were precluded from the Warsaw University not only by the Russians themselves, but also by Polish public opinion, which considered it unfitting that a Pole should belong to a Russian university in his own country, where he was forbidden to use his own language and might only speak not only the tongue but also the official thoughts of his oppressors. This, in time, must have an enormous influence on the development of intellectual and artistic life in Warsaw, which was formerly quite strangled by Russia.

In literature one already sees a new generation of promising young poets who pursue their own individual paths, not as yet fully understood or appreciated by the general public. In drama, too, some new plays have appeared, among others a very promising one by a young author, George Szaniawski, dealing with the habitual question of the struggle between the ideal and the real, the poetic and the prosaic, but in an original and fresh manner giving food for thought, and revealing in the author a gift of irony which, though sometimes reminiscent of Bernard Shaw, has genuinely individual qualities. In fact it is a play which might be produced on any foreign stage and would appeal equally to foreign as to Polish audiences, for it deals with things common to all peoples.

This, too, is a new feature in Polish literature which, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the nation, whose whole energies had to be devoted to preserving the national feeling and language, was driven into a channel of intense patriotic sentiment. It is true that masterpieces were produced which rank among the highest poetic achievements of the world; yet this certain narrowing of the horizon makes Polish literature more difficult of comprehension to the rest of the world, and perhaps to a certain extent accounts for the fact that it is too little known outside the limits of Poland.

GERMANS DUMPING GOODS IN SWEDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Sweden has apparently joined the countries which are endeavoring to obtain a firm footing in Germany, the Swedish Match Manufacturing Company having secured the share majority in the Stahl and Nelpa Company, which controls a number of match factories in Germany, in Cassel, Aachen and Danzig. The Germans do not like these foreign invasions and various steps have been taken to prevent it, amongst others being the issue of new shares which can only be owned by German subjects, and which carry a much duplicated vote.

On the other hand many complaints are being voiced in Sweden on account of the ruthless manner in which German firms are dumping their goods on the Swedish market on account of the low exchange of the mark. Voices are also being raised within Germany itself not to push this method to extremes, as Germany is anxious not to jeopardize the residue of that friendship which admittedly used to exist between the two countries.

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BOSTON

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Hoop Carnival

The hoop carnival was, to the children, the great event of the whole year in the little town of Huntley. What May Day is in some villages, what ice boating or skating are in towns fortunate enough to be located on a lake or river, what any especially delightful holiday is—all this and more the hoop carnival was to the Huntley youngsters. Nobody remembered just when the first one took place. Mr. Norris—called grandpa by half the village—could tell delightful tales of long-ago contests, when he was a boy, and how he and his chums used to roll their homemade hoops the full length of the town, down Deacon Hill, and around the village green once, twice, three times, with much-coveted prizes for speed, skill, and endurance.

Of late years the contests took place at the county fair grounds, at the annual community picnic. It was a great day for the whole countryside, a gala day for every one—an outdoor luncheon, long chats here and there for the grown-ups, and kite flying and games for the youngsters; but the big event of the whole outing was the hoop rolling in the afternoon.

Hoops never seemed to go out of fashion in Huntley, as marbles, jackstones, football, and the other seasonal games did. From early spring to the first snowfall hoops were "in." Nor were they confined to one variety. There were the customary wooden ones—smooth polished maple—from the hardware store; rough, irregular barrel staves, which took more skill to guide, owing to their rough outlines; there were great, unwieldy iron hoops, once wagon tires, which only the big boys could make race down the main street successfully; there were smaller hoops and cartwheels, with which the girls played, and one year Jimmy Burns had appeared for the novelty hoop contest equipped with an automobile tire, gayly decorated for the occasion with bright chalk stripes and fluttering streamers. The quaint "hoop" was nearly as large as Jimmy, and the pair made such a funny appearance as they circled the track that no one grudged Jimmy the prize for the funniest outfit of the whole contest.

This year, however, as the carnival drew near, it seemed that all the quaint plans and costumes had already been thought of and used. There was no doubt of the thought of all the prospective contestants as to who would win the distance or the skilled races in the hoop rolling. "Slim" Weller could outrun any other lad in the town; and Clare and Cole Young usually won the race where skill was needed. But the novelty contest was always an open one, and this year more than ever, when no one knew what another's plans were. Nathan Plummer sat whittling on his back steps, one night after school, thinking about the carnival, now only two weeks ahead. He had been sawing wood for Miss Moses, down at the other end of the village. His big iron hoop, which he had trundled along for company, lay against the doorsteps. Snippy, too, had followed him down there, barking at his heels or running just ahead of the moving hoop. Snippy was a little fox terrier, half that had appeared in the village some months earlier and had attached himself to Nathan. He was becoming an attractive pet now, keen, alert, and friendly.

"I think he must have been trained to do tricks once," Nathan sometimes said, "but he has forgotten them or thinks he doesn't need to do them any more. I wish I knew just what he used to do. He's a bright little dog."

"What can I do, Snippy?" he asked him for the eleventh time, "about the carnival race? There just isn't anything new to do. I guess I'll have to dress up like a circus clown and roll a paper hoop; though Arthur Burke did that last year, so it isn't at all original." Snippy came close to Nathan as the latter spoke, and put his paws on his master's knee. "Bow-wow," he said, earnestly. "That's it," answered Nathan, "if you were a smart little dog, you could roll the hoop with your nose, for me; and that would be new enough to win the prize. But as it is, Snippy, you can't come to the carnival, for you're only a nuisance hopping around my hoop as you did today. You'll have to stay home then, Snippy."

The day of the carnival was clear and sunny, with white clouds in the sky. The grown-ups chatted and visited among themselves, and the youngsters frolicked and played, here and there, over the grounds. There was a jolly little breeze for the kite-flying, and the track lay smooth and hard for the hoop races. "Slim" Weller and the Young twins won their respective contests, though the other boys made a good showing with their own hoops, giving them a keen chase. While the distance race was run off, out in the dressing-room of the big hall Nathan and a dozen others were preparing for the first contest. Nathan was squirming into his funny red-and-blue clown's suit, with its peaked cap and bobbing tassels, when he heard a happy bark at the door, and a soft little body pelted against him, almost knocking the big paper-covered hoop from his hands. "Oh, Snippy, Snippy," cried his master, "whoever let you out? You'll spoil my race. Lie down, sir."

Some one volunteered to hold Snippy, and Nathan went hastily to his place in the starting line. One, two, three—they were all off—quaint costumes, with flowers and gay streamers, fluttering here and there, and hoops moving smoothly and swiftly under their owners' sticks. Nathan's big, paper-covered circle, on the outer rim of the track, looked like a real circus hoop. Suddenly there was a cry of amusement in the crowd, a rush of four twinkling feet, and down the track

sped Snippy, chasing the runners. Straight after the outside racer he flew, came abreast of the whirling paper hoop, poised an instant, then plunged fairly through its smooth surface to his master's side; caught himself, and leaped back through the torn

slide. He will wish he had a sled, too. I think I shall say to him: "Mr. Turkey, would you like to come and sit on the end of my sled and take a whizzing journey? There is a little room for you, if you would like to come."

A Winter Bath

"Shucks, my dears! Call this cold? Why, it's the nicest sort of a bath. See how fine it is!" Mother Sparrow dipped her head and then her shoulders

once they fell to talking out the family business of the sparrows with their usual energetic noisiness. But what else they might not be positive about, they knew that a winter bath in the ice is fun if one only knows enough to enjoy it.

walked toward Dot with an odd rolling step. Dot laughed aloud. The bird "que-e-e-k-ed" again. "I think," said Dad, "he doesn't wish you to laugh at him. You see he seldom walks or hops like other birds. He has his nest and lives

The Tale of Mistress Mouse

Mistress Mouse lived under the hedge, in a neat little house. Her front door was an ivy leaf, and her door-scraper was goose grass, and inside it was just as cozy as could be. In one corner there was a soft little bed; it was made of some hay—which had dropped from Farmer Watkin's cart last summer. Mistress Mouse had gone out and gathered it up in the evening, for she was a thrifty little person. In the other corner Mistress Mouse was very busy sweeping.

"It is nearly winter," she said to herself as she worked away, "it is getting cold, and I am beginning to feel sleepy already."

For although the little lady worked hard all through the summer, when the winter came she curled up on her bed and went to sleep, only waking up on the fine warm days for a while.

"Yes," she went on, "I must really go out and gather some more nuts for the winter."

So she finished her cleaning and out she went into the autumn sunshine. The leaves on the trees were all golden and brown, and some of them had fallen already. Somebody came rustling through the fallen leaves; it was Samuel Stoot with his bright black eyes.

"Good morning, Samuel," said Mistress Mouse.

"Good morning," said he. "Where are you off to on this fine day?"

"I am going to gather some more nuts for the winter. The days are growing shorter, and the nights are growing colder, and I am beginning to feel sleepy already," said she.

"Now that is what I call really silly," said Samuel Stoot. "You lose one of the best times of the whole year. Oh, you should see the woods and the hedges when the snow is all over them, and everything is white. Now, as for me, I put on my white winter coat, which looks just like the snow. Nobody sees me, and I go through the woods seeing everybody. Ah, it is fine! I can tell you."

"Really," said Mistress Mouse, "it sounds very nice. Do you think I could grow a white winter coat, Samuel?"

"Well, I don't know," answered the gentleman with the black eyes. "Any way there's no harm in trying. I must be off now. Good luck to your nutting," and he rustled away through the leaves.

Mistress Mouse worked very hard that day. She gathered beechnuts and hazelnuts, and even some grain from Farmer Watkin's hen yard, and she carried them back to her neat little house, and put them tidily down in the corner. Then she sat down and thought.

"Does the world really look white like Samuel said," she wondered. "I should very much like to see it if it does. I really think I shall stay awake and see if I can't grow a white coat like Samuel's."

Outside in the wood Samuel Stoot put up his black nose, and shut his black eyes, and snuffed.

"The snow is coming; it is coming early this year," said he. "I must hurry up and get my new white coat."

But it seemed a very long time to Mistress Mouse before it really came. The days became still shorter, and the nights still colder, and she had to keep herself very busy in her little house. Till at last, one morning, she looked out from behind the ivy leaf, and there lay the hedge and the lane and the woods beyond, all still and white and silent, while the snow was falling softly.

"Oh," cried Mistress Mouse. "But this is wonderful! I must go out and explore." So out she went, down the hedge, and into the lane. The snow went on falling softly, and it fell all over her.

"Dear me," she said, "I am growing a white coat like Samuel. It doesn't seem a very difficult thing to do."

When she came to the edge of the wood she met Master Stoot. He wore a new white coat and his black eyes twinkled when he saw her.

"Hello! Mistress Mouse," he cried, "so you are out today."

"I am indeed, Samuel," she replied, "and I have grown a white coat, but it doesn't keep me very warm. In fact I think I am going home again."

Samuel's eyes twinkled more than ever. Then he laughed.

"It isn't really a white coat at all, it is only snow. Look," and he brushed it away with a paw, and she saw her own brown coat, all wet and shiny, underneath.

"Well, I never!" she gasped. "Is your coat real, Samuel?"

"Oh, yes, mine is real enough," he answered.

"But where did you get it?" she asked.

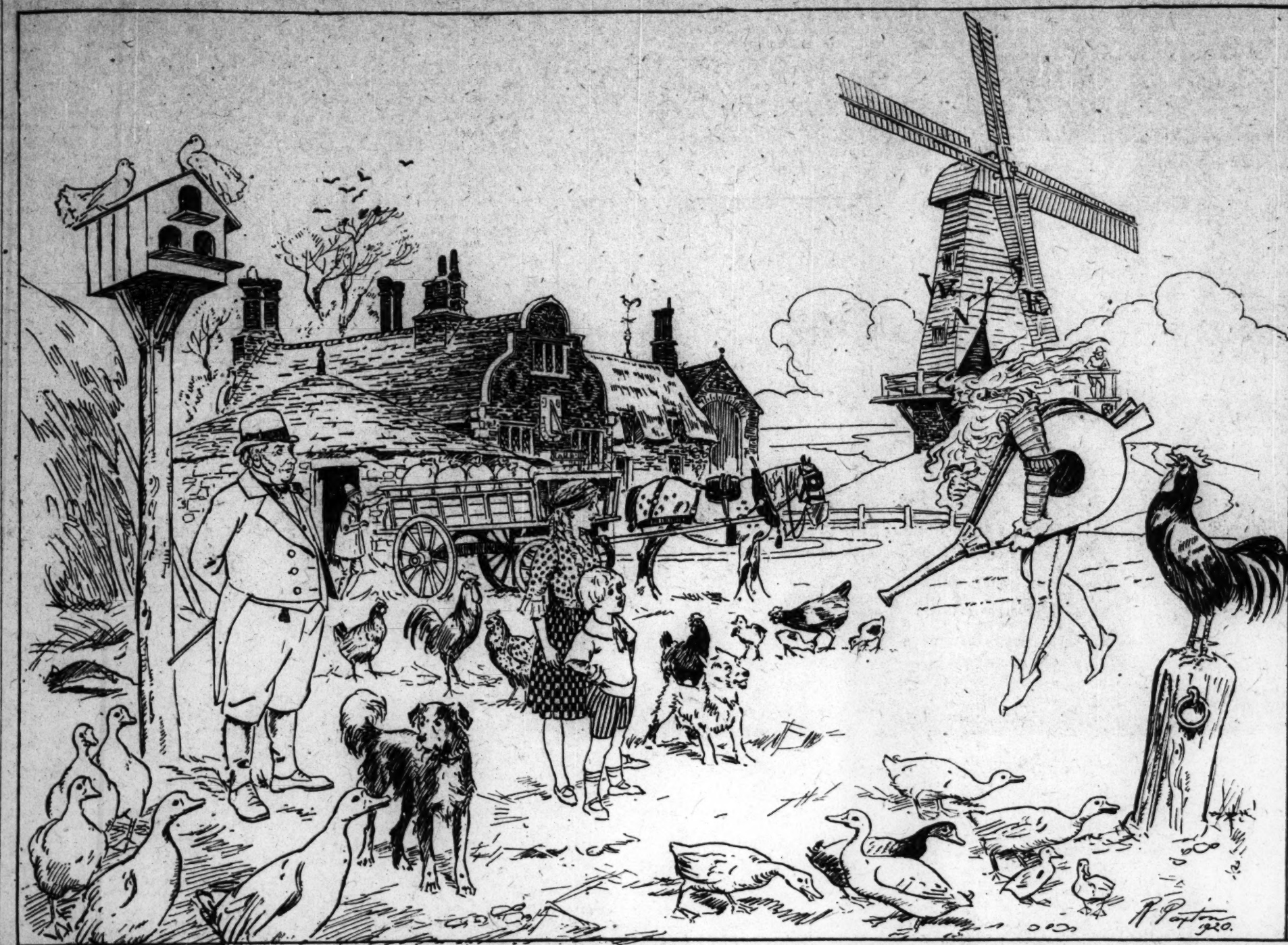
"Oh, it just comes; I am made that way, I suppose. Now I come to think of it perhaps you aren't, and that is why you always go to sleep and keep warm in the winter. If I were you I should go home again now, Mistress Mouse."

"Yes, I think I will," she answered. "But I am glad I came; I am sure none of my friends have seen the world like this. Good-by, Samuel, till next year."

So she went away to her house under the hedge, and left Samuel Stoot outside in the big white silent world. "I shall tell every one about this next summer," she said, as she curled up in her little bed.

The Woods

The woods are silent in the snow. They are black and still. At night I hear the wind creeping down from the flying clouds that hurry before the moon. The wind is whirling little sheets of snow among the trees. It is dancing softly through the night. But the woods are dim and tranquil.



"Windmill! Windmill! standing on a grassy hill"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

From Button Box to Billie's Box

The gilt button fell into the hearth rug when Priscilla and Dorothy Grace put the buttons back into the box, and no one noticed what had happened.

In the morning nurse shook the rug out of the window and at the very first shake down fell the button onto the grass below. It did not stay on the grass but bounced out through the railings and lay on the pavement.

"Now I shall see the world," said Rosy, the gilt button. We will call her Rosy because she was so lovely.

A pair of feet came walking past Rosy, but their owner did not notice her at all. Then there came a furry gray kitten. She put out her soft paw and gave Rosy a tap. They played together till the kitten caught sight of a leaf blown along by the wind. Then she ran after the leaf and chased it so far she did not think of Rosy again.

A very small boy passed by. He saw Rosy and picked her up. "You're a beauty," said Billie, the small boy, and he wiped her on the corner of his coat and took her home with him.

Billie lived in a little flat at the tip top of a very tall house. Up and up the stairs Billie climbed, but he didn't mind. Hadn't he got "the button" with him? Twice he stopped and pulled Rosy out of his pocket to look at her.

That evening when supper was over Bill went to the cupboard and took out a small blue box. That was Billie's treasure box. He sat himself down on the floor in a corner of the kitchen and began to have some fun.

Billie took out his notebook. He had made it himself. It was six tiny sheets of paper held together with a pin. He had a pencil, a rubber band, a lump of sealing wax, some silver paper and a wooden cow which never would stand up. Those were all the toys Bill had, but they're enough if you really know how to play, and Billie did.

"I'll keep shop," he whispered to the wooden cow. He turned the box upside down for a counter and put Rosy, the gilt button, right in the middle of it. He took his notebook and put his pencil behind his ear. He was ready for customers.

The wobbly cow was the only one to come. "Want to buy a button?" asked Bill. The cow said she didn't mind if she did buy a button, so Billie wrote out the bill.

"I'll send your parcel, ma'am," said Billie. He wrapped Rosy up in paper and put the rubber band round to hold it on. The parcel was so large it went round and round Rosy till you couldn't see anything else.

Now don't you wonder why the wooden cow wanted to buy Rosy? I know! She must have thought that Rosy was a shiny, golden moon and she wanted to jump over her.

ders and wings under the water as she spoke. At the edge of the walk in the park, bordering the ponds, a small pool of water had spread itself in a hollow of the ice. Here a small mother sparrow had betaken herself, and in perfect enjoyment was evidently having as good a time as if it was in summer.

"Cheep! cheep!" the little sparrows answered to her call. They twisted their little heads this way and that in speculative interest as they sat on the bare branches of the bushes on the near-by bank. At the second noisy lady invitation there was a whirr of wings, and they all plumped into the cold water with a splash beside their sturdy little mother.

"It-it-it-is-p-perfectly splendid," spluttered little Sister Sparrow to Billy Sparrow, at the first splashing contact. She was all twittering activity, with beak open and eyes blinking. Such a splashing and fluttering of wings and shaking of shoulders as went on for several minutes! Such frolic! The spluttering and splashing became more and more noisy until presently the pool sparkled all over with a sunlit shower of spraying drops of water that rose into the air as if from a tiny fountain.

"I told you you would like it," said Mother Sparrow, commending the fun. "It's all in the way you think about it, my dears, that makes it this or that. You only have to see how beautiful and clear ice is—so clean and splendid—to know how fine it is to bathe in when it melts like this." She dipped her head under again to emphasize her words.

"See how the ice is laughing in the sun!" little Billy called out to the others, and showed them the ice bubbles all rimmed round with little circles of iridescent light. Of course the ice bubbles were only the air holes made by the melting of the ice, the water from which had run out into their nice bathing pool, leaving these lovely beauty spots sparkling in the sun until the ice looked like a floor inlaid with diamonds.

Now some pigeons came daintily strutting over the walk near the pool. They had flown over from the cornice of the high buildings the other side of the park road to find out what the sparrows were up to now. With their usual sociability the sparrows commenced chattering and inviting the pigeons in a "the-water's-fine—come-on-in" sort of way. But the pigeons only turned their lovely heads to this side and that, dignified and aloof, though friendly, and always with that shy readiness to lift their wings in instant flight with that curious lightness as of a floating feather that perhaps only the sea gulls have beside them. They walked up and down past the ice pool with its sparkling bathers, gazing with bright eyes on the ebullition of fun, but declined to join in.

Presently with twittering chatter the sparrows rose out of the pool and raising a "whoop-la!" in their cheerful sparrow way they forthwith flew to the top of the tallest tree, where at

The Windmill

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Windmill! Windmill! Standing on the grassy hill, Move your long arms." "That I will if the wind will blow."

"West Wind! West Wind! Farmer Smith has corn to grind; Blow in front, and blow behind, Make the windmill go."

A Bold American

"Quee-ek! Quee-e-k! Quee-e-k-k-k!"

A strange high cry, half scream, half wild laughter, seemed to come from right overhead as Dot and Dad walked along the Zoo path.

"Oh! Oh!" exclaimed Dot, looking up into the branches of a large tree. "What was that, Dad?"

"Just one of the Zoo folks I am sure you would like to meet," said Dad. "Let's go and get acquainted with him."

Dot was not at all sure she was going to like anyone who screamed like that. In a moment a shriek sounded again, very very near. Dot again looked up.

There before her was a large iron cage. Indeed, it was the largest cage Dot had ever seen. It was almost as large as her own home, and was taller than the tree tops. One end and a bit of the top were covered with metal, as protection against storm and wind.

Under this shelter were two tall tree trunks. From one to the other, at different heights, extended horizontal poles. They reminded Dot of perches in a great pigeon or chicken house. At the other end of the cage was a tall tree. It had many branches, but the slender tip of each was cut off. On the bare ground a number of great rocks were piled. Near them was a large pool of water.

But more interesting than the cage, Dot thought, were the Zoo people who lived within it. On the tip top of the poles, on the very top of the tree, and on branches and rocks were some of the largest birds she had seen.

They were all dressed in brown feathers, though some were darker than others. They had handsome heads with long, curved, yellow beaks, and short, strong legs with very noticeable claws.

"What wonderful birds!" exclaimed Dot. "They look as if they belong to the same family, for their bodies are so much alike. But, oh, how different their heads are! Look at that beauty with the white head, and there is another one that looks like him except that his head is yellow-brown."

much of the time in the tree tops. Sometimes he lives on ledges high up on mountain cliffs. At other times he sails about on his great wings as if on his private aeroplane.

"He is funny," said Dot, "but I see his wings almost lift him from the ground when he moves them. Why, Dad, when they are straight out they are longer than you are tall. And, Oh! I know his name, he is an eagle."

"Yes, the baldheaded eagle."

The eagle "quee-e-k-k-ed" proudly, and stood up tall and straight. "But I see he is not really bald," said Dot. "His head and neck are covered with such beautiful pure white feathers."

The eagle seemed to give a queer little chuckle far down in his throat. Then he spread his great wings. He ran a few steps on the ground, his wings beat sharply. In an instant he was soaring high in the cage, looking eagerly up at the sky. Then he swooped down to the pool and plunged in and began to splash about like a big, overgrown sparrow. A moment later he was back by Dot, shaking his feathers and preening himself.

"Dad, he must like to fly high in the sky," the eagle looked upward and seemed to see things far away.

"I'm sure," answered Dad for him, "that he would like to be up there in the blue sky. He can fly so high we cannot make him out. Yet from that height he would probably discover us. He can see for miles and miles. When he is far above the water he can look down and see the fish in it. He loves the open country, the woods and fields, and hills and lakes, as we do. He keeps himself strong. He is very courageous."

The bald eagle suddenly arose again in the air and circled around and around the great cage. A second eagle joined him in his flight, and following him down when he finally came back to the ground in front of them.

"Oh, Dad," exclaimed Dot, "here's Baldy back again with another eagle; what kind is this one?"

"That," said Dad, "is the golden eagle. He likes best the cold mountains and great heights. He is brave and strong, also."

"They are both wonderful," said Dot, waiting until the golden eagle moved away, "but I think Baldy, here, is handsomer."

Sunbonnet-Sue

This is Sunbonnet-Sue and her twin-sister Lou. They spend much time with their flowers. With a big watering pot They sprinkle the lot. As they wait for the good April showers.

Mr. Turkey

I am going to slide down our hill on my sled. The snow is hard and shiny and my sled will whiz down in a twinkling. Then it will slip along slowly and more slowly into the road and stop in the snow. Our turkey will stand and watch me

PROHIBITION AS AN AID TO UNEMPLOYED

Anti-Saloon League Points at the Peaceful Readjustment of Industrial Conditions in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTERVILLE, Ohio—"Prohibition has insured the unemployed against want and has promoted peaceful readjustment by Labor," says The American Issue, the weekly publication of the Anti-Saloon League of America, in commenting upon the economic value of prohibition during the period of industrial depression.

"Not one instance of disturbance by the unemployed in the United States has been recorded," says the paper. "The reason for this is that the men who suddenly found themselves out of employment had money enough laid by to take care of themselves while seeking new locations and new opportunities and were not compelled to remain in the cities of their former employment in poverty. No open saloons with the standing invitation 'to drink and get into trouble' are in operation, and without the assistance of alcohol to inflame the passions of men anarchistic agitators' efforts to inspire them to violence fail."

Records of Savings Banks

"The records of savings banks throughout the nation show the tremendous increase in savings deposits for the past year as compared with the previous year, which was half wet. On account of these savings the unemployed are fortified against the sufferings and want usually incident to such periods of economic depression. This is a fact amply borne out by official reports. The following from a New York newspaper of January 17 is typical:

"Though 600,000 people are out of work in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, people in these boroughs have \$55,000,000 in the postal savings banks."

"The Savings Bank Association of New York has issued a statement that savings in those institutions increased over \$211,000,000 in New York City alone in 1920. The fact is, this period of business retrenchment resulting in the temporary unemployment of hundreds of thousands in the United States is giving the world an impressive example of the economic benefits of prohibition. It has not only safeguarded the wage earners against want and suffering during a period of non-employment, but it has made possible a peaceful readjustment to normal conditions."

Situation Arouses Comment

"This peaceful situation is the cause of much comment. One man, Mr. Fred R. Johnson, associate secretary of the Detroit Community Union, speaking of conditions in Detroit where alone from 100,000 to 125,000 workers were laid off, states unreservedly that prohibition has been an important element in the peacefulness of the situation. He says:

"National prohibition has assisted in substantially reducing the hopelessly 'down-and-out' group which has always swelled the number of destitute homeless in previous periods of unemployment."

"Another investigator, Arno Dosch-Fleuret, writing for the New York World, comments upon the utter absence of any evidence of disorder in the industrial city of Akron, Ohio. He says:

"I found Akron pretty well shut down, but there was no 'proletariat' about. There were no bread lines, no soup kitchen. But still there were some 50,000 fewer working in the small city than there had been some time before. Where were they? They had gone home. They went to other towns, other industries, back to land."

Situation in Detroit

"The same writer in discussing the situation in Detroit said:

"Much the same thing has happened in Detroit. Last year it had more than 100,000 more people than it could properly house. Then came the slump in the automobile market. Beginning last May the demand for labor in Detroit began to decrease. Factories took on fewer men, but the city did not become crowded with idle men. Coming eastward in November from the Pacific coast I encountered everywhere men with a few hundred dollars in their pockets made in Detroit, looking for something else. At the time I reached Detroit I found the factories had 150,000 less workmen than they had a few months before, and there were no idle 'proletariat' standing about."

"Indeed, a happy contrast with the conditions as they exist in the industrial centers of the wet countries of Europe."

REVIEW OF NEW YORK RULING SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

NORWICH, New York—In order to force a review of the right of the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue an order granting permission to railroads operating in New York State to increase their fares 20 per cent, Charles D. Newton, Attorney-General, has filed a bill of complaint in the United States District Court here asking an injunction to prevent the commission from enforcing the order for higher rates. Mr. Newton charges that the commission's order violates the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in that it invades powers relegated to the states to regulate interstate commerce, also the Fifth Amendment, by impairing the obligation of contracts existing be-

tween the state and the railroads by imposition of a capitation and direct tax without the apportionment required, and violates other constitutional provisions designed to safeguard purely state governmental functions.

Mr. Newton requested that the commission be restrained from prosecuting the railroads for violations of the order to increase fares, and announced that he intended to take the case to the United States Supreme Court for determination.

ACTION ON BUDGET BILL DEMANDED

Vetoed Measure Which Was Amended, Passed by House and Sent to Senate, Still Remains on Laiter's Calendar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"It will be impossible under the present wasteful system of appropriations to bring about the efficiency and the economic reform in public business which the country is demanding," the Chamber of Commerce of the United States asserts through a statement put out by its president, Joseph H. DeFrees, urging the immediate enactment of the budget bill.

"Should a measure so generally endorsed and which has gone through all the processes of amendment and deliberation, be permitted to remain on the Senate calendar for an entire session without being taken up for final passage—the only stage that remains," it is demanded.

"The pending budget bill is the most important of the legislative measures now in position for passage. There is no opposition worthy of note to a budget system for the national government in either party. Both parties are committed to it by their platforms, and the President-elect has publicly expressed his desire for this reform. It is demanded by business as a vital part of plans for true economy in government expenditures."

Bill Remains on Senate Calendar

"At the last session a bill which passed Congress was vetoed by the President because of a provision that two new officers, a Comptroller-General and an Assistant Comptroller-General, should be removable only by Congress. The veto was upheld in the House, the bill modified accordingly, passed by the House, and sent to the Senate in the closing days of the session, where it failed to obtain a vote. It was on the Senate calendar when Congress reconvened on December 6, and there it has remained."

"The only reason that has been given publicly for inaction is the desire of some members of Congress to postpone the matter until the next Congress meets, when it is proposed to reintroduce and pass the bill in the form in which it was vetoed."

"There are no good reasons for delay at the present time. The budget bureau which would be established by the act would be the President's chief agency in the study of the needs of government. During the summer of 1921 estimates will have to be prepared of government expenditures for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1922. The budget bureau, if it is to aid the President effectively, should be organized at the very beginning of his administration. If there is any material delay, practically one half of the term of the administration will have expired before the budget plan can get into actual operation."

Further Postponement Opposed

"To postpone action until the next Congress meets, is a dangerous piece of business. The bill will then have to be reintroduced and go through all the processes of legislation required under the rules of the House and Senate. There is serious likelihood that, if budget legislation is postponed until the next Congress, it will be at once entangled with a fight on changes in the rules, and its fate may then become extremely problematical."

While it is true there is a danger that the budget system may be lost in the confusion incident to the proposed insurgent movement in the House to obtain control of the caucus on February 28 and reorganize the new House under rules eliminating the provision of all appropriations to be made by a single committee, the best informed men on the Republican side are of the opinion that the budget will be one of the first subjects to receive the attention of the new Congress.

The opposition to the budget was voiced on Saturday by James C. Beggs (R.), Representative from Ohio, who said: "The men who are fastening the present system on the government are either trying to obtain control of the power of the House, or else they don't know anything about the conditions into which they are throwing the country. I warn you men who are backing this that inside of a decade you will have surrendered the only hold you have on the government into the hands of the executive."

The proponents of the bill admit that it has defects, but claim that it is at least the beginning of a needed reform.

PLUMBERS LOWER WAGES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RALEIGH, North Carolina—Washington, North Carolina, plumbers have volunteered to work on a 20 per cent reduction in the wage scale.

MELF I. SCHWEEN
Our Own Bakery

Deli-catessen Grocery
We roast our own meats
Phone Berkeley 3368, 3369, 3370 University Ave.
BERKELEY, CALIF.

REPLY TO CHARGE OF RADICALISM

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Explaining Purposes of Community Church, Said to Indicate Methods of Investigators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The report on "radicalism in the churches" made last week to the National Civic Federation by Everett P. Wheeler, has brought out denials by the individuals involved in the report, who say that the methods of those who gathered the so-called evidence are clearly indicated in the reply by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, minister of the Community Church in this city, to the charge that this church was a typical instance of the tendency to "socialize" churches.

"I should call the charge a lie," Mr. Holmes said. "It is a lie because it is not the fact that although your report is announced to be the result of a 10-months' investigation, you or your representatives never at any time did me the honor of questioning me about my church or asking me for an explanation of its purposes or work. I do not believe that you or your representatives even took the trouble to come to our Sunday services, also you would have seen in our prayers, responses, hymns, etc., those features of worship usually recognized as of a 'distinctly religious character.'"

"The Community Church is today what it has always been, to quote its official statement of purpose, printed publicly every week in its calendar, 'An institution of religion dedicated to the service of humanity.' It is true that, in organization, work and purpose, it has 'socialized' itself, for it happens to believe that in its social applications is to be found the vindication and worth of genuine religion."

"As regards the radicalism which you so emphasize in your report, may I inform you that, while I am a radical in the sense that the present order of society seems to me utterly irreconcilable with the spiritual ideals which we profess, the Community Church is in no way committed as an organization to my ideas. It has no economic or political creed, just as it has no theological creed. It is simply a church which seeks to know the truth, which believes that absolute freedom of thought and utterance, both in pulpits and pews, is the one sure road to truth, and which welcomes all men, of all varieties of opinion, to exercise this freedom under its auspices."

"It is true that the Community Church has radicals among its members, as it also has conservatives. But we have never thought that the presence among us of those not usually found in churches was anything to be ashamed of. On the contrary we are proud of it. If there is any one place in New York where you can find no class hatreds, no class consciousness, but real brotherhood, it is the Community Church, where rich and poor, black and white, Jew and Gentile, Socialist and Conservative, find it pleasant to worship and work together."

"Come around and see us some day. You may then be competent to speak."

RAISIN PRICE RISE CALLED UNJUSTIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

FRESNO, California—Henry E. Barbour (R.), Representative from California, said today that the statement issued by the Department of Labor, that the retail prices of raisins had increased 35 per cent in December over the prices received in November, has confirmed the report.

The investigation was made by the Congressman at the request of the California Associated Raisin Company. F. A. Seymour, assistant to the president of the company, stated that there was no possible excuse for such an increase. Rather, he added, prices should have dropped.

YALE UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Dr. James Rowland Angell was unanimously confirmed as president of Yale University at a meeting of the Yale corporation on Saturday. He will succeed Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, who is to retire at the end of the present college year. Dr. Angell will be the first president of Yale to be selected from the alumni of another college.

Dr. Angell is a native of Burlington, Vermont, the son of James Burrill Angell, for many years president of the University of Michigan. Dr. Angell graduated from this institution in 1890 and received the master of

arts degree the next year and later the same degree from Harvard. He has been a professor at the University of Minnesota, professor, dean and acting president of the University of Chicago, chairman of the National Research Council, chairman of the trustees of the Carnegie Corporation and an author and lecturer of distinction.

Mr. Angell was exchange professor at the Sorbonne, Paris, in 1914, while the United States was at war he was a member of the psychology commission of the National Research Council, member of the committee of the adjutant-general's office on classification of personnel in the army, and advisory member of the committee on education and special training. He was chairman of the National Research Council in 1919-20.

Mr. Angell is also well known for his radical views of college athletics. He was a champion tennis player in his college days, and is an implacable opponent of over-emphasis on intercollegiate sports.

PROTECTION ASKED FOR CONSUMERS

Proposed Regulatory Legislation Pertaining to Food, Fuel and Shelter Encounters Very Strong Opposition in Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Regulatory legislation is finding the road through Congress a rough one. Enormous effort has been expended for and against the bill to regulate the meat-packing industry, an alleged food monopoly. It passed the Senate, a great victory, but was caught by its antagonists in the House committee and amended, thereby, practically annihilating its chances of success.

It has been held by those who favor such legislation that such evils as the necessities of food, fuel and shelter must be protected from monopolists. The Calder bill was introduced with a view to making impossible such high prices for coal as have prevailed during the past season. It was based on information furnished the special Senate Committee on Production and Reconstruction, which the members believed afforded ample proof that the coal industry demanded governmental regulation.

However, not only did the power of the coal interests oppose such legislation, but they were backed up by other big business interests and also by organized Labor. It is not often that those two elements agree in the support or opposition of any measure before Congress, but Labor suspected that, under the guise of preventing the coal operators and dealers from defrauding the public, there was a secret intention to make it possible to turn the weapon against Labor, and, rather than take the risk of having a fundamental laid down which might affect their wages or working conditions, they preferred to be mulcted by the coal seller. Hand in hand, therefore, on this occasion, Capital and Labor appeared before the committee to resist the passage of this piece of legislation. It is very likely, however, that the bill will be reported favorably from the Committee on Manufactures, which has held hearings on it, but it is not believed that it has any chance of passing at this session of Congress.

While food and fuel have been the most pressing of the common necessities calling for regulation, yet the matter of shelter is also acute. Building everywhere is still far below normal and the high prices which have prevented building show no tendency to become lower in the near future.

JOB PRINTERS' PAY TO BE CUT
CHICAGO, Illinois—Notice has been served on union printers by the Chicago Typothetae associated job printing houses that on February 25 their weekly pay will be cut \$4.25. The employers contend that living costs have shrunk that much on the union scale of wages.

CANAL PRICE SET ASIDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—New proceedings in the case of the government's appeal from the finding of the United States district court in setting \$16,801,201.11 as a fair price for the Cape Cod Canal have been ordered by the United States circuit court of appeals, which vacates the decision of the lower court.

NEW YORK MILK LOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Borden's Farm Products Company has announced a cut of one cent a quart on milk for March, making the retail price 18 cents for Grade B milk. The farmers will get a trifle more than five cents a quart from the various distributors.

LABOR TO ISSUE "BILL OF RIGHTS"

Federation Council to Consider Unemployment, "Open Shop" Campaign, Industrial Relations Courts, and Immigration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The subject of unemployment is compelling the serious attention of the American Federation of Labor, the executive council of which is in special session here this week. While there are some encouraging indications, such as the report that the automobile factories are taking on more men, the stagnation in building, the readjustment of trade, the uncertainties due to the tariff, and new policies of the new Administration and Congress at this session, it is highly important that Labor should be on guard.

What Labor dreads even more than that men shall be out of work is that in the process of business readjustment and of political changes, many of the hard won privileges and gains which it is trying to hold may be menaced. That is back of the resistance to the lowering of wages, or any other move that may open the gate to a flood of other losses.

The special conference called for this week indicates that the chiefs of the American Federation of Labor regard the situation as one requiring preparation for a struggle. The work of this congress is practically done. Labor has not asked much of it, but it has not lost through legislation enacted at this session. The new Congress is another thing. There is a feeling that business will dominate it more largely. Labor fears that the same influences that have been back of the "open shop" campaign may find a favorable hearing by the new Congress. It does not know either who the new Secretary of Labor is going to be or what his attitude will be, whether there will be an Attorney-General who will prove more acceptable to Labor than A. Mitchell Palmer has been.

While they are thus in the dark regarding the issues and conditions which may affect them, the leaders have decided that they must be forehanded with a positive avowal of policy, a legislative program which will be rather a general "bill of rights," than a specific demand for particular acts. Organized Labor has favored the exclusion of immigration at this time and the passage of the immigration bill by the Senate on Saturday will do much to allay its fears of an influx of foreigners who would add to the burdens of the country and not to its production. A statement on immigration will be included in the "bill of rights." Other matters to be dealt with are: the "open shop," opposition to the Calder coal control bill, denunciation of the industrial relations courts, started by Kansas and taken up by other states, and reclassification of the government service.

Samuel Gompers has just issued a statement opposing government censorship of motion pictures, a subject likely to come up for discussion. Mr. Gompers said among other things:

"The public will take care of its own standards if left free. The idea of censorship is not an American idea and cannot with safety be introduced into our life. Once we are started upon the censorship road we are again engaged in the age-old contest between free government and government by compulsion, by degree, by caste."

BRITISH ADMIRAL'S VIEW OF THE NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Great Britain will not be disturbed, no matter how large a navy the United States builds, so Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly told members of the Queens-town Association at their dinner on Saturday night. In fact, he added, the bigger the American navy, the greater the welcome that will be accorded it in England. He said he knew nothing about the League of

One of the Pacific Northwest's Great Banks
The United States National PORTLAND BANK OREGON

A Great Store for MEN'S SUITS
You'll find here clothes that have the good characteristics of fine custom tailoring. Fabrics that cannot be excelled.
Ben Selling Morrison at Fourth Portland, Oregon.

Nations, though he was quite sure it was an excellent thing, but he knew that if Great Britain and the United States each had a big navy they would take good care that there was peace. Only ignorant people considered that a large navy would be a threat to England, he said.

REPORT ON PINE LUMBER INQUIRY

Federal Trade Board Charges That a Campaign Is Now in Progress to Keep Up Prices

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Further information regarding alleged activities of the Southern Pine Association in maintaining high prices for yellow pine lumber was transmitted on Saturday by the Federal Trade commission to William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, chairman of the Senate Committee on Housing and Reconstruction. It is based on investigations made by the commission at the request of the Department of Justice.

The commission charges that in 1919 the association refused to comply with its request to reduce prices, saying concerted action would be a violation of the law. During the same period, the commission alleges, the firm manufacturers of the Pacific Coast concerted raised their prices in April, 1919, after the southern pine manufacturers had conducted a campaign to induce them to do so.

"The opportunity thus was given," says the commission, "for southern pine to make further advances. This was followed by rapid advances in the price of pine and all other competitive woods. When the market showed signs of weakness last June and the recession from the abnormally high prices then current began, the mills generally curtailed their production. That curtailment has continued to the present. It appears that the downward price tendency has already been checked, as the supply has been brought below demand, and the prices have again started upward."

"The southern pine manufacturers are prominent in a campaign now being organized to induce the public to believe that prices will not and cannot be further reduced, owing to the cost of production and that they should not further delay any contemplated building operations."

"This campaign is being conducted under the auspices of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and special assessments have been and are being voted by the various affiliated regional associations, to raise a large fund for the expenses of the campaign."

FLORIDA FARM VALUES RISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PENSACOLA, Florida—Florida farm property has in the past 10 years increased in value more than 100 per cent. The number of farms in Florida, according to the census figures, is 54,005. These farms contain 5,846,693 acres, of which 2,297,271 acres are improved land. Since 1910 the number of farms has increased 8 per cent; the total acreage 11.3 per cent; and the improved acreage 27.2 per cent.

MOR LEADER SENTENCED

WILSON, North Carolina—H. B. Futrelle, found guilty of leading a mob which unsuccessfully stormed the jail at Goldsboro on the night of December 3, in an effort to get possession of three Negroes charged with the murder of Herman Jones, a grocer, was sentenced on Saturday to serve four years in state prison. He appealed.

MARYLAND WOMEN BARRED BY RULING

State Attorney-General Declares Law Prohibits Them From Holding Office, Despite the National Suffrage Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—A ruling made on Friday by Alexander Armstrong, Attorney-General, has aroused indignation among the women of Maryland. It is to the effect that no woman can hold a state office, since "The use of the masculine pronoun" is indicative of the intention of the law that the office should be filled only by a male. This ruling affects the whole list of offices in the state, from the Governor to the lowest clerk. It puts an end to the candidacy of a woman for the management of the Baltimore post office, and will end also, if allowed to stand, the plans being made for announcing women candidates for the Legislature.

Attorney-General Armstrong acknowledges that "it is true that Section 6 of Article 1 of the Code of Public General Laws provides that 'the masculine includes all genders except where such construction would be absurd or unreasonable,' but," he quotes, "in the case of *re Maddox*, 93 Maryland, 727, it was decided that where the word 'he' was used in a statute relating to a public office, the language just quoted did not extend to women the right to hold office." The *Maddox* case was that of Miss Etta Maddox, who a few years ago appealed for admission to the Maryland bar and was denied it. Mr. Armstrong contends that the Nineteenth Amendment does not set aside such previous rulings, but relates only to the right of suffrage, and not to the right to hold office.

The statement of this opinion was brought about by advice being asked by the clerk of the town of Somerset, Montgomery County, as to the legality of the possible election of a woman to the post of Mayor of that small town. The clerk desired information generally on the subject, and Mr. Armstrong gave it. His ruling has aroused a storm of discussion among lawyers of the state and of indignation among the women.

The Just Government League will direct the fight against the ruling. A thorough examination of the laws will at once be made. This will probably be followed by a test case. Should a change of laws be necessary, the matter will have to hang over until the meeting of the next Legislature. The Just Government League will endeavor to have the matter decided before that date.

26th ANNUAL
Washington's Birthday
You are invited, out of the rush of business hours, to inspect our extensive facilities for serving the owners of
Twin Six Cars
Single Six Cars
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Used Cars and Trucks
standard types and with specially designed bodies by Fleetwood, Holbrook, and other exclusive builders.
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We have wanted styles and sizes of these nationally known musical instruments. We also carry at all times full stocks of records.
—Meier & Frank's Phonograph Shop, Sixth Floor.
Meier & Frank Co.
THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND
Portland, Oregon

CALIFORNIA IS AGAIN A WINNER

Doc. No. 10

The two gamers were the closest and fastest played on the Oregon court this season. At no time in either contest could the final outcome be determined. The Oregon team managed to hold a small lead for a large share of the time in both games, and the California victories came by spurts during the last few minutes of play.

A. D. Eggleston '32 and H. C. Coop '23 starred for the visitors. Eggleston is rated as one of the best guards in the Conference and he played up to this reputation in both games. Coop featured for California in scoring and was high-point man for

E. Heller '23 starred for Oregon at the end. His work was instrumental time and again in preventing California scores. The Oregon team seemed to outplay the visitors during the first half of both games, but weakened in the last few minutes of play, allowing California to run up several scores. Oregon was leading at the end of both first periods, Friday night 16 to 13, and Saturday 10 to 9. The summaries:

First Game	
CALIFORNIA	OREGON
Coop, Symes, lf.....	rg, Beller
outhright, rf.....	g, Chapman
arkin, c.....	c, H. Latham
eggleston, lg.....	g, Durno
ehane, rg.....	lf, M. Latham
Score—University of California 24, University of Oregon 23. Goals from floor—outhright 2, Symes, Eggleston, Markley, Lehane 1 each, Durno 3, f. Latham 3, H. Latham 2, Beller 1 for Oregon. Goals from foul—Coop 6 for California; Durno 3 for Oregon. Referee—Ralph Coleman, Oregon A. C. Time—20 m. period.	

Second Game	
CALIFORNIA	OREGON
Coop, lf.....	rg, Beller
outhright, rf.....	g, Chapman
arkin, c.....	c, H. Latham
eggleston, lg.....	rf, Durno
ehane, rg.....	lf, M. Latham, Reinhardt
Score—University of California 24, University of Oregon 18. Goals from floor—outhright 5, Eggleston 3, Lehane 2, Coop 3 for California; Durno 3, M. Latham, H. Latham, Beller, Chapman, Reinhardt for Oregon. Goals from foul—Coop 3 for California; Durno 2 for Oregon.	

INDIANA DEFEATS
NORTHWESTERN FIVE

from its Western News Office
EVANSTON, Illinois — During the
first minute of play in the basketball
game between Indiana University and
Northwestern University here Satur-
day evening the Indiana players
changed a tied score into a two-point
lead and took one more step toward
the national conference championship. The
winning until the first half was over-
ruled by a strong victory for the
Hoosiers, the score at that point stand-
ing 13 to 3.
With the beginning of the second
half the Northwestern team rallied and
in a few minutes before the final gun the
score was tied. The rally came in the

Immediately after C. W. Palmer '23 was substituted for Capt. C. D. Saunders at right forward and shot a perfect basket from side line almost even with center of the court. This was followed by a spectacular basket by J. J. Peterson '23. From that point on, the

L. W. McKenzie '23, Northwestern, the high point winner of the game, making four baskets from the floor and goals from fouls, although he did numerous chances to add points.

by his free throws. The game was
ended by the calling of many fouls.
summary:

INDIANA	NORTHWESTERN
priority, lf.....	rg. McKenzie
son, rf.....	lg. Patterson
h, c.....	c. Holmes

Indiana University 23. Northwestern University 21. Goals from floor authority 5. Thomas, Dobbins, Dean for Indiana; McKenzie 4. Patterson 2. Palmer Northwestern. Goals from foul—Dean Northwestern; McKenzie 6, Palmer for Indiana; Redden, N. T. 1.

re — H. G. Reynolds. Time — Two periods.

YALE DEFEATS OXFORD
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Yale university defeated Oxford University cable rifle match Saturday night,

Williams, with a total of 198, was gun for Yale. Maj. R. E. D. of the Yale Artillery was judge this side of the water, while an army officer acted in that

AMUSEMENTS
BOSTON

HOCKEY TONIGHT
NEW BOSTON ARENA
Joe Trades vs. Aura Lees
(Toronto)
Tomorrow Night, B.A.A. vs. Aura Lees
SKATING - AMUSEMENTS

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MARKET STUDYING
FINANCIAL REPORTSSecurities Continue to Mark
Time While Awaiting the
Development in Business Gen-
erally in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—The security market continues to mark time, awaiting the further development in business before taking any decided turn. Just now the annual reports of different concerns showing their financial condition are attracting attention. These reports are good, had and indifferent as the case may be, but for the most part they are not nearly so disastrous as rumor would have them. How far they have been discounted by the liquidation of the market remains to be seen. At any rate most of the reactionary price movements appear to be met with buying strength that indicates an accumulation of securities at what many regard as attractive prices.

In the process of readjustment many of the large concerns are showing a drastic reduction of their inventory estimates. When these goods eventually reach the consumer at the new lower figure and the spring business starts it is regarded as reasonably certain that there will be increased activity in the market.

Money Put Into Property

Considerable money has been put into the increased manufacturing capacity of many corporations, and Hayden, Stone & Co. has prepared a table in explanation of which they say: "In the case of a great many corporations, the tremendous earnings of the war period were largely invested in increased plant facilities. This greater productive capacity was, of course, vitally needed during the war, but under normal conditions there is some question as to whether or not it can be profitably employed at high prices.

"As an indication of how much the manufacturing capacity of the country has been increased, we have prepared the following comparison of property valuations of some of the leading corporations at the close of 1914, with the latest statements for 1920:

Company	1914	1920
Amer. Can.	\$4,164,000	\$24,527,000
Am. Car & Ferry	48,217,000	62,782,000
Amer. Woolen	49,464,000	46,181,000
Baldwin Loco.	37,100,000	43,950,000
Beth Steel	204,212,000	80,480,920
Cent. Can.	13,797,000	24,000,000
Cummins	100,745,000	45,838,000
General Elec.	32,489,000	31,962,000
Goodrich	27,762,000	12,391,000
Midvale Steel	371,250,000	138,709,000
Frederic R. Co.	26,180,000	27,249,000
Rep. Iron & Stl.	30,975,000	69,244,000
Studebaker	34,194,000	12,058,000
U. S. Rubber	176,328,000	123,726,000
U. S. Steel	41,572,000	1,477,824,000
Willamette	46,442,000	2,127,000
Westingh Elec.	39,347,000	20,054,000

*December 31, 1919.
†December 31, 1920.
‡Decrease.

The money market continues narrow but the fundamental indications are that the reserve strength generally is gradually improving. To get a fair estimate of conditions the weekly statement of the combined federal reserve system must be taken into account and consequently the figure given as the reason for changing the rate of giving out individual statements by the member banks. Previously the individual statements came out before the combined statement and it has been felt that too much importance was attached to the single bank when the condition of the entire 12 should be regarded as the most important index.

Money Condition Abroad

The foreign bank statements give little sign of easing of money conditions abroad. A further curtailment of £200,000 in the Bank of England's circulation is largely offset by an increase of £3,100,000 in deposits, so that the improvement in reserve is only from 14 per cent. to 14.6 per cent., and the bank rate still stays at 7 per cent. In case of the Bank of France a reduction of 200,000,000 francs in notes and of 215,000,000 francs in deposits is likewise offset by further advances of 100,000,000 francs to the government, making about 750,000,000 francs so advanced since the beginning of the year.

On Saturday the stock market continued to operate in the same narrow channels that characterized it all the week, although there were some sharp declines recorded.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending February 18, 1921, with the highest, lowest, and last quotations:

Sales	High	Low	Last
29,500 Allied Chem.	50 1/4	49 1/4	49 3/4
10,500 Am. Bosh Mag	57 1/2	57	57
8,100 Am. Can.	30 3/4	29 3/4	30
4,800 Am. Car & Ferry	124 1/2	122 1/2	124
5,000 Am. H. & L. Ltd.	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
22,800 Am. Int. Corp.	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
10,200 Am. Loco.	36 1/2	35 1/2	36
21,800 Am. Smelt.	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
6,700 Am. Sugar	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
9,200 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100 1/2	99 1/2	100
14,200 Am. Woolen	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
8,400 Anaconda	39 1/2	39 1/4	39 1/2
149,800 All. Gulf	68 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
81,800 Baldwin Loco.	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
5,400 Bait & Oil	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
28,500 Beth. Stl. B.	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
11,100 Can. Pac.	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
42,800 Ches. Leather	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
42,000 Chandler	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
63,200 Chas. Greiner	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2
47,700 Crucible	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
14,900 Cub. Am. Sugar	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2
17,800 Cuba Cane	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
13,500 Farnham	56 1/2	56 1/4	56 1/2
121,800 Gen. Asphalt	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
7,000 Gen. Elec.	127 1/2	125 1/2	127 1/2
22,800 Gen. Motors	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2
14,400 Goodrich	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2
2,400 Ind. Harb.	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2

WORLD'S SAVINGS
ACCOUNTS REPORT

Inhabitants of 24 Countries, Totaling 146,277,394, Have Aggregate of \$23,123,285,677

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Savings accounts of 24 leading countries, which have an aggregate wealth of \$19,000,000,000, amount to \$23,123,285,677, according to a report issued by the department of commerce of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This total represents the savings of 146,277,394 people, out of an aggregate population of 1,047,881,000.

The average deposit account of these savers is \$158.08, and the average deposit per inhabitant is \$22.07. The French Province of Tunis leads the world in the size of its average deposit account, which is \$783.66. It is a notable fact that, though average deposit accounts in Tunis are 18 times greater than in the mother country, the average deposit per inhabitant is much greater in France.

New Zealand leads in the average deposit per inhabitant, which is \$138.53, approximately 50 per cent of its people having savings accounts. Norway is second in average deposit per inhabitant, with \$126.85. This country, however, exceeds New Zealand in the proportion of savers, 54 per cent of its population having accounts. Australia is third in this respect, with 51.90, 57 per cent of the commonwealth's population having savings accounts.

The United States is in the lead as concerns the total amount in savings accounts, the inhabitants of this country possessing more than one-fourth of the world's total of savings in mutual, stock and postal savings banks, amounting to \$6,836,470,000.

The average deposit account and average deposit per inhabitant of the United States exceeds the other countries, but its percentage of savers is smaller. The proportion of savings to the country's total wealth also is smaller in the United States than abroad, being 2 per cent, compared with an average of 3 per cent in other countries.

ARMOUR LEATHER COMPANY REPORT
CHICAGO, Illinois.—A deficit of \$4,312,653 is shown in the annual report of the Armour Leather Company. The balance sheet as of October 30, 1920, shows current assets of \$33,967,283, including inventories \$25,847,217, receivable \$4,522,291, cash \$3,578,271, current liabilities \$24,426,697, comprising notes payable at bank \$19,809,500, purchase notes \$1,139,201, foreign drafts \$1,445,515, accounts payable \$2,035,480. Capital assets are \$11,454,051, including investment in allied companies, \$2,995,000.

"When business of normal proportions is resumed we will be in a position to benefit, because our inventories are in a marketable condition," said President H. W. Boyd. "Our stocks have not been sacrificed. We had ample working funds and credit at all times and can purchase in the lowest market. We have outlined no common stock dividend policy for 1921. The company earned in the first quarter of 1920 more than enough for the year's dividend requirements."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Sat.	Fri.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.84 1/2	\$3.85 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (Belgian)	0.070 1/2	0.071 1/2	1.000
France (Swiss)	1.653	1.624	1.930
Lire	0.062	0.064 1/2	1.930
German mark	24	24 1/2	1.000
Canadian dollar	0.615 1/2	0.615 1/2	1.000
Argentine peso	0.481	0.500	0.485
Peruvian	1.195	1.210	1.000
Swedish krona	0.220	0.220	1.000
Norwegian kroner	0.174	0.180	0.260
Danish kroner	0.176	0.175	0.260

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they held \$11,722,370 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of \$7,635,180 from the previous week.

ARGENTINE EXCHANGE IMPROVES

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Exchange rates on the pound sterling have been gradually improving for several weeks, and Tuesday it was quoted at 47 1/2, which is virtually at par with the peso.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed barely steady Saturday, March 12, 90; May 12, 90; July 12, 90; October 12, 90; December 12, 90. Spot quiet; Middling, 12.30.

ECONOMY THE REAL
WAY TO DEFLATIONBritish Banker Holds That
Reduction in Governmental
Expenditures Not Monetary
Contraction Is the Answer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Stock exchange business proceeds at a jog-trot pace, and, buying inclines perceptibly toward investments as distinguished from anything with a tinge of speculation in it. Everything associated with productive industry has that tinge at present. As the chairman of our biggest banks, Mr. Reginald McKenna, a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, has just said: "A declared policy of monetary deflation is a public warning to the trader that he must be prepared to lose on every contract for the future delivery of goods, and we are still awaiting proof that the Treasury has repented of the folly of preferring 'monetary deflation' to the real remedy—the suppression of excessive state expenditure, which was and is the originating cause of inflation."

For the speeches at the annual meetings of the leading banks the business community has waited with unqualified anxiety. It has been felt that there was a uniform attitude of antagonism to the retention of a 7 per cent bank rate, and of a fixed limit of the fiduciary circulation, to be displayed by the joint stock banks, the Treasury must bow. The Bank of England remains inscrutable; it has never wavered from the position that its minimum rate of discount must be strictly in accordance with existing conditions. Everybody knows that the conditions that told nowadays are not those of world credit or the flux and reflux of our gold reserves, but the exigencies of the Treasury.

Lower Rate Hoped For
First of the bank chairmen to declare himself was Mr. Paul, of the Bank of Liverpool and Martins. This is the bank of next standing to the "Big Five"; its title indicates both its provincial origin and headquarters, and its incorporation of Martins Bank in order to attain a place in the London clearing house. Mr. Paul had no doubt, to his mind the high bank rate has "done its work," a phrase he may appeal equally to those who believe the work to have been salutary and those who consider it wholly. Mr. Paul hopes for an early reduction in the bank rate; if that aspiration had not sufficed to enlarge a local reputation of yesterday into nation-wide celebrity today his declaration for diminished taxation during a period of commercial depression would have completed the picture.

Next came the turn of Mr. F. C. Goodenough, chairman of Barclay's Bank. Mr. Goodenough virtually ignored the subject of the artificial regulation of money rates in his address to Barclay's shareholders. He concentrated on trade topics, with especial reference to the resumption of commercial intercourse with Germany and the distressed European countries. He dismissed the various plans for "export credits" as merely palliatives. He hinted at international loans to the distressed countries to enable them to balance their budgets and stop the multiplication of paper currency. That he did not go beyond a hint may reasonably be ascribed to recognition here that a policy of the kind has no chance of success worth speaking of without a sympathetic response in America, and even less without something more tangible than sympathy.

Challenge to the Government
Mr. McKenna, in his turn, examined the question of inflation and deflation with a precision and minuteness that made his address to the shareholders of the London Joint City and Midland Bank an essay to be pondered over, rather than a plain response to the city's hope of a blunt challenge to the Treasury, but he is at no great pains to conceal that not only the argumentative big stick, but the incontrovertible weapons of trade stagnation and unemployment are in waiting to hasten the intent of the government if it should linger in relieving industry of the shackles of dear money.

As we stand now there opens the fair hope of cheaper money, and investment values ascend accordingly. When the Cunard Steamship Company offered 7 per cent debentures at 90 a few weeks ago, the fate of the issue seemed to tremble in the balance, and exceptional efforts were made to secure a good public subscription. In that event there was an oversubscription and the allotment has proceeded on the basis that applicants for £50 have received in full, while only £150 has gone to investors who sought £500. At the first dealings the scrip went to over 4 per cent premium! That is a symptom.

Australia Wants Loan
The Australian Commonwealth Government is now in the market for a loan and it could not have chosen a more auspicious time. Export trade from the mother country to Australia has been almost suspended for several months because bills on Australia could not be discounted here, and the Australian bank offices in London have ascribed the difficulty

partly to the absence of Australia from this market as a borrower.

A loan now would provide the requisite funds, yet a commercial and manufacturing organization, whose members have suffered from the lack of discounting facilities, has suggested that the City should refuse to lend to the Commonwealth. The City has strong grievances in Australian legislative and taxing measures which, in some cases deliberately, and in others accidentally, gravely injured United Kingdom capital invested within the Commonwealth, but it has no idea of cutting off supplies of funds, especially when they will remove a bar to home exports.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A Liberty Bond sold at par on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday for the first time since January, 1920, when the first second 4 1/2 issue sold at \$100.30.

Formation of a non-stock, non-profit corporation to be known as the National Sales Agency will be recommended to the American Farm Bureau Federation as a means of providing cheaper marketing for grain after it leaves the producer. Farmers' grain marketing committee of 17 meeting in Kansas City is considering the project. The new distributing machine is designed to cut the price of bread, remove waste between farmer and consumer and eliminate speculation.

The British-Australian Wool Growers Association, with a capital of \$125,000,000, has been formed, according to a cable from Australia, to take over 900,000 bales of wool from the British Government, for which it will be the sole selling agent.

Canada's borrowings in January, as estimated by the Monetary Times, totaled \$35,000,000, as compared with \$34,770,555 in December and \$20,504,077 in January last year.

Exports of wool cloths and dress goods from the United States in December totaled 564,795 yards, valued at \$1,186,961. Argentina was principal buyer, taking 35,833 yards at valuation \$218,959.

Sir William Rylands, president of the Federation of British Industries, says that the business outlook is exceedingly good and becoming more so. He asserts continental prices were absolutely defying British competition in all markets, especially in the iron and steel industry.

Three big coal mining corporations have been chartered in Charleston, West Virginia, for West Virginia development. They are the Raleigh Fire Creek Coal Company of Fireco, with \$1,000,000 capital; the Coal Mountain Mining Company of Fireco, with \$200,000 capital, and the Red Raven Ash Coal Company of Beckley, with \$300,000 capital.

Ordinary expenditures by the United States Government during January decreased by more than \$16,000,000 as compared with December.

The German Government is advancing 1,500,000 marks in subsidies for building new dwelling houses.

SOUTH WALES COAL
TRADE IS REVIVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CARDIFF, South Wales.—There are distinct indications that the South Wales coal trade has passed its worst period. January was one of the most difficult months experienced for many years. Prices for Monmouthshire large having fallen from 110s. to 85s. per ton, with a complete absence of inquiries. Large accumulations in foreign stocks brought about mainly by the dumping of American cargoes kept off foreign stock buyers, but these stocks are now diminishing and buyers are coming into the market for increasing quantities. There is a general feeling that prices have touched bottom, and consequently there is greater confidence in arranging business with an expectation of a general improvement next month.

Plenty of tonnage is available for coal export but shipowners complain that freights are far from remunerative.

CAR LOADINGS ON
RAILWAYS DECLINE

NEW YORK, New York.—Car loadings on the railways of the United States continue to decrease, according to the weekly report of the car service division of the American Railway Association. The total number of cars loaded for the week ending February 5 was 696,997, a decrease of about 3000 from the previous week.

Car loadings are compared as follows:
Week ending— 1921 1920 1919
Feb. 5 696,997 762,490 692,614
Jan. 29 699,936 803,332 718,297
Jan. 22 708,116 804,866 734,293
Jan. 15 709,888 840,524 758,609
Jan. 8 706,415 760,673 725,801
Jan. 1 698,905 745,448 612,749
Dec. 25 639,275 684,784

The decrease in the volume of traffic is largely due, it is said, to the falling off in the production and movement of coal, increases in most classes of products being offset by large declines in the coal movement. Whereas the total car loadings decreased 3000 during the week of February 5, coal loadings were 20,000 cars less.

PARIS-MOSCOW DIRECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MOSCOW, Russia.—The International Sleeping Car Company are negotiating for the reestablishment of direct railway communication between Paris and Moscow. The direct trains will consist of 12 sleeping cars, and will serve for the purpose of maintaining trade relations between the West and Russia.

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DAIRY BUSINESS
IN SOUTH AFRICAMany Creameries Established for
the Manufacture of Butter
and Cheese and Export Trade
Is Growing Each Year

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PRETORIA, Transvaal, South Africa.—Twenty years ago there was practically no dairy industry in South Africa apart from the small business done by a few farmers who sent their new milk into the towns for consumption as milk. There was no inducement to develop this business for there was no outlet. Farmers made butter for their own needs, but, owing to transport difficulties it was useless to make large quantities for sale. It was not until the establishment of creameries that dairying was conducted on sound lines. The creameries provided a market for the largest quantities of cream that the farmers could deliver in good condition. Early creameries established in South Africa were the Natal Creamery, Ltd., Mool River, and Nels Rust Dairy (Joseph Baynes, Ltd.), Nels Rust. Both of these were started in 1901, and by 1908 several smaller creameries were started in the Union 70 registered creameries and 136 registered cheese factories.

From 1901 up to the present, rapid strides have been made. Farmers appreciated the monthly check coming in from a commodity which previously brought no income. The result was that more and more support was given, produce coming from great distances by rail, and as a consequence, the original creameries started branches. After a time, co-operative companies were formed by the farmers themselves who established creameries. These were well equipped, managed and staffed by experienced men with government certificates, thus insuring good butter of uniform quality, which, naturally, commanded a higher price than that obtained by the farmers on the local market. A good deal of farm butter is still made, but by far the largest amount, particularly that consumed in towns, is the result of creamery manufacture.

Comparative Growth
In 1906 11,127,139 pounds of butter were imported into the Union, whereas in 1917 only 26,391 pounds were imported, and in 1918 67,275 pounds; but in 1919 the figures increased to 359,035 pounds, owing to lower local production.

In 1918 19,221,048 pounds of butter and 6,816,314 pounds of cheese were produced in the Union, but the figures fell to 13,788,459 pounds of butter and 3,756,145 pounds of cheese in 1919, chiefly due to drought during the latter year.

In 1910, 4,650,984 pounds of cheese were imported, which increased to 5,586,244 pounds in 1913, but decreased to 239,908 pounds in 1918 and still further to 20,334 pounds in 1919. Butter was first exported from the Union overseas in any quantity in 1916, when 1,558,075 pounds were exported, increasing to 2,972,224 pounds in 1917 but decreasing to 1,316,834 pounds in 1918 and 426,590 pounds in 1919.

Cheese was first exported in quantity in 1918, when 421,993 pounds were shipped, increasing to 1,525,638 pounds in 1919.

Creameries purchase and pay for butter fat content of cream, i. e. they do not pay for cream by the gallon, as they would not indicate its value from the buttermaking point of view, as cream may contain anything from 10 to 60 per cent butter fat. Cream is separated on the farm. In addition to being paid according to butter fat, a differentiation in price is also made according to the grade of cream.

Cleanliness, of course, is the chief essential. Consequently, the fact that a higher price is paid for cream graded "first grade" and lower prices for inferior goods is an inducement to the farmer to take the greatest care to deliver a good article.

EXPORT TRADE STARTED

In 1918 the dairy industry of the Union had developed to such an extent that it was realized that, given favorable seasons, there was every likelihood of an export trade being inaugurated and definitely established. Those who were interested in the industry realized the necessity for legislation which would place it on a sound footing and insure its development along proper lines. A bill with these objects in view was accordingly presented to Parliament during that year, and it eventually became law.

The production of cheese also has expanded. This branch of the industry was first established in East Griqualand by two or three progressive farmers, who started small factories. They turned out a remarkably good article of the hard-pressed or Cheddar type, which quickly won a reputation. Cheese factories gradually arose in other parts of the country, particularly in Cape Province. A large proportion was sold to the Ministry of Food in Great Britain during the last two years of the war. South African manufactured cheese secured the Gold Medal of the London Dairy Show for two successive years (1919-20), in competition with cheese from the dominions, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. There has been a slight setback during the last two years, owing to poor seasons, but given a good season for the next few months a fine amount should be exported again in 1921. During recent years considerable quantities of sweet milk or Gouda type of cheese in addition to Cheddar has been made by small factories and has supplied a market for this commodity since South Africa was cut off from Holland.

From the dairy industry point of view, probably one of the greatest needs in South Africa is improvement in the cattle of the country.

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RATE OF EXCHANGE
AFFECTS BOURSEFluctuation of Franc Slows
Up Business on the French
Market and Prospective Buyers
Prefer to Await Events

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The sudden and indeed extraordinary fluctuations of the rates of exchange in France as in other countries had the inevitable effect of preventing business on the Bourse. Apart from speculators who were prepared to take risks most people preferred to wait upon events. All the quotations were changed by the rise of the franc. Thus the paradox of a healthy money market and a stagnant Bourse was seen.

Other causes contributed to the stagnation of dealings in shares. It is necessary once more to discuss briefly political happenings for they are having great influence on financial operations. The fall of Mr. Marsal, the French Finance Minister, who it is charged, muddled state finances, was hailed with joy. But his replacement by Paul Doumer is regarded doubtful. Mr. Doumer has the reputation of being wildly energetic. He was credited with the intention of initiating a policy of severe economy. He was to tax wherever he could. The result was to provoke on the one hand a desire to realize and on the other hand a reluctance to purchase.

WORLD PETROLEUM
OUTPUT INCREASESUnited States and Mexico Lead,
While Eight Other Countries
Reported Larger Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The world's production of petroleum in 1920 is estimated at 688,474,251 barrels, compared with 554,505,048 in 1919, showing a gain of 133,969,203 barrels, or 24.2 per cent, according to figures assembled by the American Petroleum Institute. The United States supplied 443,402,000 barrels, or 64.4 per cent of the 1920 total production, and Mexico 159,800,000 barrels, or 23.2 per cent of the world's output.

By far the greater gains were made by the United States and Mexico. Production in the United States increased from 377,719,000 barrels in 1919 to 443,402,000 barrels in 1920, a gain of 65,683,000 barrels or 17.4 per cent. Mexico's production increased from 37,072,954 barrels in 1919 to 159,800,000 in 1920, a gain of 72,727,046 barrels or 83.5 per cent.

Statistics of oil production throughout the world show that the output increased during the past year not only in the United States and Mexico but also in the Dutch Indies, India, Rumania, Persia, Peru, Japan and Formosa, and in Venezuela.

No exact information was available regarding production in Russia, but it is thought to have decreased from 24,384,000 barrels produced in 1919 to about 30,000,000 barrels. Galicia's production has decreased, according to the institute's figures, as has that of Trinidad, Argentina, Egypt and Germany. Canada and Italy show a slightly lower output. It is estimated that France produced 700,000 barrels of petroleum in 1920, but the 1919 figure is not given. Production in the Alsatian oil field appeared under Germany's output in 1919, but under that of France in 1920.

The institute estimates the daily average gross production of oil in the United States for the week ended February 12 at 1,273,200 barrels, which is slightly less than that of the week ended February 5, the figure for which was 1,282,615 barrels.

NORWEGIAN PAPER
INDUSTRY IS SLACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The situation of the paper industry in Norway is very bad at the present time. The large paper mills have given all their employees a warning. It is difficult for the Norwegian exporters to do business, especially with the overseas countries. The stores are overcrowded and the export exceedingly small.

The prospects for this summer were very good, but the conditions have changed completely. Sweden, Finland and Germany are hard competitors, as they all can sell cheaper than the Norwegian mills. The stagnation is still more noticeable in Sweden, where great reductions in the paper industry took place in the autumn.

IMPROVEMENT IN TIRE BUYING
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—Marked improvement in auto tire buying the past 10 days is reported by E.

CONFERENCE BEFORE ANY DISARMAMENT

Next President Must Issue Call, Says Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Unless United States Enters the League of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—If the United States does not enter the League of Nations it will become the duty of President-Elect Warren G. Harding to call a conference on disarmament as soon as possible after he assumes the office of the President of the United States, according to Gordon Woodbury, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who joined on Saturday in a discussion of disarmament at a luncheon of the National Republican Club.

Mr. Woodbury said that until such a conference is called, in accordance with the law of 1916 providing for it, and agreements arrived at, there should be no reduction in armament. Should the United States remain out of the league, it must maintain a strong navy, he thought.

Mr. Woodbury called attention to the fact that the United States was spending 90 per cent of its income in paying for past wars and in preparing for future wars.

Entrance into the League of Nations would help to put a stop to this, he believed.

Rear Admiral Sims' View

Rear Admiral William R. Sims said he believed it would be possible to limit naval armament now that the German navy was wiped out, providing the United States and Great Britain came to an agreement on the subject. He added that he believed that the airplane carrier was to be the battleship of the future.

Reduction in armament can only be brought about through international organization, according to Theodore Marburg, former Minister to Belgium, who urged that the United States enter the League. When that League was strengthened by the entrance of the United States and had functioned long enough to prove its effectiveness, armaments would fall away through disuse, he said. If this could not be done it might be possible to cooperate with the armament committee of the other 48 nations, or the United States might have an armament conference of its own.

"The world wants the mad craze stopped and will not quarrel over the instrument," the convention would, certainly agree to declare a naval holiday, at least, and that is something gained," Mr. Marburg continued. "The United States is in a position to influence powerfully the world's decision on the question. Europe needs commercial credits to put her on her feet, and we could justly make reduction of armaments a condition in extending such help."

European Obligations

"The governments of Europe have borrowed \$10,000,000,000 from us. Whether they pay it back or not depends upon whether they are to enjoy a sense of security, which will permit economic activity to revive, and on whether they are to continue to devote 20 per cent of their swollen budgets to preparation for future wars, as they are doing at this moment."

"Armaments invite war. What sense of security had France under the state of armed peace existing in 1914? As to Germany, did not the desire of her ruling class to use her great military machine and the impatience of her people at the growing burden of armaments in the face of over 40 years of peace help precipitate the world war?"

Maj.-Gen. Robert Lee Bullard declared disarmament by any nation to be a deliberate laying aside of superiority and said that would mean the abandonment of her commercial and economic superiority over the nations. Disarmament would also mean the abandonment of any effective degree of preparedness, he thought, and thus eliminate military training from the schools, the only places in which discipline, which he called the great national need, was somewhat attended to; in short, he characterized disarmament as a proposal to return to pacifism, America's "worst and most insidious enemy."

Reason for Disarmament

"Disarmament alone does not prevent war," according to General Bullard. "Unarmed or armed, the peoples have been continually at war. The real reason for our desiring disarmament is the hope of avoiding either the costs of war or the trouble of training. Disarmament in the past has prevented neither. It has delayed, but not prevented. Disarmament would pass the cost to the next generation."

The Brooks resolution calling upon the President to call a conference of nations to discuss means of bringing about a universal disarmament, which is expected to come up soon in Congress, was introduced on Saturday night by a mass of representatives of churches and other organizations in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, favoring disarmament. A resolution was also adopted urging President-Elect Harding to support the Brooks resolution and do everything within his power to promote universal disarmament.

That it was America's duty, as the strongest and richest country in the world, to take the lead in disarmament, was urged by Mrs. Jessie Hardy Mackay, legislative chairman of the Women's Peace Society, who said Americans could not afford to go on as a people if competitive armament goes on in the world.

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—More than 100 courses are to be given by the Harvard Summer School, and a score

CHARGE AGAINST SINN FEIN ALONE

They Were Openly Pro-German, Says Rear Admiral Sims, Who Denies Having Made Any Reflection Upon the Irish People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The real American people should never forget that there is blood of American boys upon the hands of the Sinn Fein in Ireland, and also upon the hands of those Sinn Feiners in America who helped them fight against us and the Allies during the war," declared Rear Admiral William S. Sims in correcting an implication contained in an extract from a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Matthew Cummins, president of the Greater Boston Council, Friends of Irish Freedom.

The extract expressed the secretary's views of certain remarks the admiral was alleged to have made in reference to Sinn Fein activities during the war. The quotation in question was: "I think the attempt of the admiral to reflect upon the Irish people reaped upon him, doing them no harm, but doing him an injury. It is always unjust to charge a race or a people with the mistakes of a few."

Reply of Rear Admiral Sims

Replying to this, Rear Admiral Sims said:

"There is nothing implied in this statement which is not wholly mistaken. I have never upon any occasion, in writing or otherwise, made any unfavorable reflections upon the Irish people. On the contrary, in my recent book, 'The Victory at Sea,' on page 83, I expressed my great admiration for the mass of the Irish people, and have stated that from the best elements of these people the American sailors received only kindness."

Also that "the great majority had formed a real fondness for our boys."

"It is true that I have stated, pages 83 to 87, the facts in relation to the enmity of the Sinn Fein faction toward the American and British sailors while they were fighting together for the allied cause. These facts, which are a matter of official record, are, briefly, that the Sinn Fein were openly pro-German, that they were sending information to Germany, that they were assisting German agents and spies to land in Ireland, and that their hostility to the allied naval forces became so pronounced that experienced officers had to be taken from our destroyers to protect outlying stations. Vessels had also to be diverted from the protection of shipping to prevent the landing of arms and German agents in Ireland."

"All this, not to mention the many thousands of troops that had to be kept in Ireland to protect allied interests."

Losses Were Increased

"The result was, necessarily, a prolongation of the war, a decreased protection of shipping and a consequent increase in the losses of property and lives on the sea. When these facts first were published in my article in 'World's Work' I was, of course, attacked by the Sinn Fein in America. These attacks excited the indignation of George Sengel, of Philadelphia, who had served in the Queenstown forces, and who wrote to Secretary Daniels giving incidents in substantiation of my statements."

"To this letter Mr. Daniels replied, commending my defense of the men of my forces, and he had the courtesy to send me a copy of Mr. Sengel's letter and a copy of his reply, which was as follows:

"I am in receipt of your letter of November 4, and was very glad to receive it, and am taking the liberty of sending a copy to Admiral Sims, who will be very glad to see it. The conduct of a certain element in Cork toward our sailors was most reprehensible and Admiral Sims does well to hold such conduct up to condemnation."

"The simple truth about this whole wretched business, which the real American people should never forget, is that there is blood of American boys upon the hands of the Sinn Fein in Ireland, and also upon the hands of those Sinn Feiners in America who helped them fight against us and the Allies during the war."

COOPERATION IN INDUSTRY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—If sovietism and other changes are to be avoided, big business must take an interest in legislation, and Capital and Labor get together, Dr. J. T. Holdsworth, vice-president of the Bank of Pittsburgh, told the New York chapter of the American Institute of Banking at its annual dinner on Saturday. Dr. Holdsworth advocated the holding of stock by wage earners in corporations, preferably in those for which they work. He urged a better conduct of the economic system and better understanding and sympathy between Capital and Labor and between the city man and the farmer.

HOW WOMEN SEEK TO HELP MANKIND

International Council of Women in Norway Considered Rights of Married Women, Social and Economic Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—"Men say that the road to internationalism lies along the path of a reconstructed nationalism, but we women go to the foundation by saying it lies in the individual mentally and should manifest itself first in the golden rule of the home, the church, the school and the community. When this rule is practiced in these places then national and international friendships are assured."

Our motto as a council, 'Do unto others as ye would that they should do to you,' causes us to go at once into more fundamental things when we meet to bring about reforms. Whereas men have given first thought to politics, laws and economics, women tend to approach legislation through love. Now after half a century of splendidly organized propaganda and suffering the 'trinity' system is coming into operation: the man, the woman and the child."

Mrs. Smillie stated that motions were passed by the last international council on the subject of a wife legally entitled to a portion of her husband's property, luxury in dress, exaggeration in dancing, motion pictures, education, exchange of teachers, and instruction of young girls along political lines. It was decided that lack of housing in all countries was responsible for immorality.

"The motherland has had a great shaking-up in the five years since my last visit," continued Mrs. Smillie. "She is so much more alert, so much more adaptable in this anxious time of reconstruction, that I have returned firmly convinced that no country actively participating in the great war has learned so many necessary lessons in the new school of democracy, or changed her methods of adjustment so quickly and so radically. It is true that the road to internationalism lies along the path of a reconstructed national life, then more than in any other land is there being manifested in Great Britain the real getting ready for a League of Nations."

Partition Walls Falling

"How did British women 'mix' with others?" she was asked. Her eyes kindled patriotically.

"Proud am I of my British birthright, but never prouder than after my experiences of the past year, when I have met and listened to so many of the best women of every nation! Good women—yet that matter so have good men—yet our British women have been outstanding in all the congresses I attended, with their gifts of understanding and sympathy for other peoples; gifts of facility in the three official languages, English, French and German; gifts of common sense, and a due sense of proportion, with a charm of manner and a wealth of friendship that is experienced in a more readily than it was in 1909 or 1914."

"The war has broken down many walls that interposed, specially between women, and today those of other lands find in Great Britain a comradeship extended to them by women of ability without question as to 'Who was your grandfather?' or 'Where do you come from?' This is bound in the end to make for better relationships, so vitally necessary at this time of world crisis."

Age of Enfranchisement

Referring to women in Parliament, Mrs. Smillie said that Norway, although most advanced along suffrage lines, has not been able to elect a woman as yet, and England, which has only one woman member, is most anxious to have many women representatives in Parliament. She reminded her interviewer that Canada's first woman member, Mrs. Ralph Smith of the British Columbia Legislature, formerly elected to replace her husband, had now been elected in her own right and as the result of her own hard work. Mrs. Smillie is of the opinion that 21 is too young for either men or women to vote intelligently and that at 25 the franchise would be better understood.

"Now for the meeting of the National Council of Great Britain and Ireland in Bristol. I left London the Monday the Prince of Wales arrived home from his Australian tour, and passed through Trafalgar Square just a few minutes before he received such a loving, hearty, truly wonderful and deserved welcome. At Bristol we were billeted in lovely private homes. The Lady Mayoress made us welcome. The Canadian who was called upon to reply for her country recalled the links that bind the western ports of England more particularly to our Dominion—links not only of commerce but of discovery, literature and emigration. For from Bristol sailed the Cabots, and in Bristol lived Chatterton."

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ishable qualities that endure in literature and art and music long after governments and dynasties are vanquished or outgrown."

"However, I hope you will not gather that all is plain sailing in Britain, for never were such strange doctrines being preached. I would suggest that women be trained to combat these blatant ones whose influence is so destructive to moral responsibility and citizenship. I think that the people on this side the Atlantic are sadder than those on the other side. In Canada we are free from extreme violence, and with our freedom and economic independence we should try to help the people of Europe."

A Rare Opportunity

For a student (16 to 18) in girls' boarding school near Boston to pay part of her expenses by helping in the school office: Piano, Voice, Violin, Pipe Organ, College Preparation and general courses. Term opens next week. Write at once for details. F. 90, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NORTH BERKELEY OUTDOOR SCHOOL

1771 Bushnell Place, BERKELEY, CAL. A Home School, the North Berkeley Hills overlooking San Francisco Bay. The school is a complete and modern. The study from Primary to Senior High School. A limited number of Boarding Pupils can be accommodated.

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CITY OF BOSTON.

To Construction Contractors.

The Schoolhouse Commissioners of the City of Boston invite sealed proposals to erect and equip, with the exception of the plumbing, heating and ventilating and electrical work, which will be done under separate contracts, an intermediate school, Rogers' Wolcott District, Maxwell and Selden streets, Dorchester District, Boston, giving bond of a surety company in the sum of \$25,000, payable to the City of Boston, for the completion of the work.

There shall be a deposit of \$25,000, either cash or certified check, with the City Auditor, City Hall, before the time of opening the bids. The deposit shall be returned to the bidder if the proposal is not carried out, will then and there be applied to the payment of the work.

The bid must be made in duplicate, the one with the check to be sent as indicated above, the other to be deposited with the City Auditor, City Hall, before the time of opening the bids. The Commission will reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. A deposit of \$25,000, either cash or certified check, will be required for a complete set of plans and specifications, said sum to be refunded on return of drawings and specifications. Modification of the plans or specifications will be deemed sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the said deposit.

JOSEPH P. LOMASNEY, JAMES J. MAHAR, RALPH HARRINGTON DOANE, Commissioners.

NOTICE

HANOVER TRUST COMPANY

On August 11, 1920, the Commissioner of Banks took possession of the property and business of the HANOVER TRUST COMPANY and is proceeding to liquidate the assets as provided by law.

All claims against the said company must be sworn to and filed at the above address on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1921. Upon examination, verification and allowance of claims, the said company will pay the same. CLAIMS will be issued for claim allowed.

JOSEPH C. ALLEN, Commissioner of Banks, Boston.

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GOOD sugar cane land for sale.

675 acres, level forest. Heavy loam soil. Adjoining the southern boundary of the P. & N. SUGAR CO., SALT LAKE CITY, and 4 1/2 miles from their sugar mill. Property from mill to port on coast. Perfect title. For map or other information, apply to W. M. CURRIE, Inc., 1000 First St., San Francisco, Cal., or to the United Fruit Co., P. O. Box 100, Panama, C. Z.

Summer Bungalows

LOCATION East Weymouth, on Whitman's Pond, 10-15 miles south of Boston; high-class, restricted property, bungalows from \$175 up on easy payment plan; lawn, fruit and vegetable, light and airy; for light, etc. D. S. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUNNY SOUTH!

100 ACRES, across the river from Columbia, S. C., on slope of hill from which Gen. Sherman bombarded the city. Will grow asparagus, peaches, and small fruits and vegetables. Light soil, magnificent drainage, pellucid air. On Maine to Florida highway. For sale by non-resident owner. \$2000 per acre. MRS. M. J. HOLLAND, 1472 Monroe St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

T-Room modern Colonial bungalow, built in 1910, complete, every finish, indirect lighting, shrubbery, garage, 1000 sq. ft. block from Woodland Park, price \$5000 cash, or \$2000 down and terms. Also 11-room house and garage 1st class in every respect. Must be seen to be fully appreciated. Wonderful location. Call Lake Washington, 2200 Ave. and East Aloha St. 60-100. Price \$15,000. Terms can be arranged. Owner MRS. R. E. HETTRICH, 2215 East Aloha St., Seattle, Wash.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

To LET—One-half a house in Brookline, Mass., 8 rooms, reception hall and bath, best cooking, hot water, Call Brookline 7506-M, or Reach 2088-M.

TWO newly finished apt. at Weymouth Heights, Mass., w. depot; \$40 per mo. Only perm. tenants desired. Tel. Weymouth 229.

TEXTILE WORKERS TO GO INTO BUSINESS

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—Plans for the formation of the Mammoth Spun Silk Corporation, to be owned and controlled by "organized labor and its friends through the United Textile Workers of America," have been announced by John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers.

"In my opinion," he said, "it is another step toward real industrial democracy. We have decided to go into the manufacturing business, fully convinced that we are just as capable of efficiently conducting the ownership and management of the manufacturing business as we have proved ourselves of conducting the workers' end of the business."

"It has not been definitely decided yet where the mills will be located. A decision on this matter will be arrived at in the very near future. The corporation is incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts with a capitalization of \$3,000,000. The majority of its stock will at all times be owned by the members of the United Textile Workers of America and other members of organized labor. The principal officers and the majority of the board of directors will be composed of the general officers of the United Textile Workers and members of its executive council."

EXPRESSION "IT IS ME" APPROVED IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The expressions "It is me" and "He don't" are permissible for both school teachers and pupils in Cook County public schools, under an opinion issued by Edward J. Tobin, superintendent of the county schools. He said the correct form "It is I" sounds stilted and even ego-

SCHOOLS CLASSIFIED

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

PHOTOGRAPHY

Stieglitz and His Influence

Many times I visited the exhibition; many wondering half hours I spent there. It was held at the Anderson Galleries; it was called "An Exhibition of Photography," by Alfred Stieglitz, 145 prints, over 125 of which have never been publicly shown, dating from 1896-1921.

I visited this show so often because these photographs fascinated me, yet I am not a photographer. But I am attracted by great talent, whether it be shown in photography or anything else. These Stieglitz photographs are remarkable—and hard to acquire. When an alert young man, who seemed to know all about them, whispered some of the prices I could hardly suppress a low, discreet, well-bred whistle. I began to ask questions about them. But why ask questions? There was Mr. Stieglitz himself; he was always present, always talking to little groups about his photographs with a kind of impersonal enthusiasm that captivated me. I put direct questions to him. But I did not get direct answers. He is a great talker; it hurt me to break into his eloquent periods, but it was the only way. To get direct answers from him you must drive him into a conversational corner and pin him there like a butterfly on a board. I admire his eloquence, and were I a man of affluence and leisure I would engage him by the hour to talk art and ideas to me. Concretely, his subjects are two—photography and the art of tomorrow artists he shepherded and encouraged at No. 291. More of No. 291 anon.

When people, after looking with astonishment and delight at his photographs, ask him how he gets into them such variations of light, such plasticity, such modeling, he explains everything with flashing eyes and swift gestures (he usually carries a hammer which he waves; it's "symbolistic of something" the alert young man told me), and the groups listen and catch at his meaning as a man catches at his hat in a gale of wind. I timed him once. His answer took seven minutes. Then I intruded, and whispered, "Friend Stieglitz, why don't you just say—'Je suis artiste,' I am an artist."

That really explains him. Instead of working with brushes, pastels or pencil he works with the camera. But the camera is the least important of his tools. It is the printing upon which he lavishes the resources of his artistic intelligence. Hundreds of prints may be thrown away, discarded. In many cases there is but one print in existence, shown on the wall of this exhibition, that reached him, or to quote his own words that reached a 99, or a 100, or a 101 percentage of perfection—such prints as "Raindrops, Apple Tree," or "The City of Ambition."

Photography has always been a passion with him, and perfection his aim. I am told that, as a youth in Berlin he photographed the same old wall day after day for a year under all conditions of weather and light. In 1887 he was astonished and delighted to receive the English prize for the best photographs of the year. Artists were, and still are very complimentary to his work, and the secret of its excellence is simply that he is an artist. He banishes the commercial from his experiments, and that means that he is not troubled, as some are, with the problem of the Super Tax column in his Income Tax paper. Perhaps it pleases him to repeat, with a smile, the German phrase, "I am artist, and my wife has also nothing."

He has devoted his life to the art of photography, and to helping and encouraging those artists who are anti-photographic, that is men and women who regard art as something beyond mere representation, who express themselves as pure artists, and not as mere recorders of the representational facts that the normal eye sees.

One of the sections of his exhibition of photography was called "The Days of 291," containing 23 photographs of the heads of the anti-photographic artists he helped—such men as Marin, Blumenthal, Walkowitz, Marsden Hartley, Picabia. Looking at these I feel that, in the hands of an artist, the camera can be a searcher and a seeker for the character and disposition of a sitter, can stand against the painted portrait of commerce unabashed.

Mr. Alfred Stieglitz does not make photographs of himself; but he has appended "A Statement" to the catalogue, from which I extract a few passages:

"This exhibition is the sharp focusing of an idea. . . . My teachers have been life-work continuous experiment. Incidentally a great deal of hard thinking. Anyone can build on this experience with means available to all. . . . Many of my prints exist in one example only. . . . Every print I make, even from one negative, is a new experience, a new problem. For, unless I am able to vary—add—I am not interested. There is no mechanicalization, but always photography. . . . I was born in Hoboken. I am an American. Photography is my passion. The search for truth my obsession."

There!

And now, for the benefit of residents of Maine, Kansas, the Pacific Slope, and most of Europe I will proceed to explain what "No. 291" is. It was the top floor of 291 Fifth Avenue, New York, the home of the Photo-Secession, where for 10 years this artist-photographer, and friend of artists (the right ones; his right ones) was at home; there he showed his photographs, but it was like him to let his own work shift into the background; there, on this upper floor, with open doors, the New Art, or the Art of Tomorrow was introduced to America; there, from 1906 to 1916, was shown the work of Rodin

(drawings). Cézanne, Matisse, Toulouse-Lautrec, Rousseau, "Le Douanier," Picasso, Pissarro, Braque, Nadar, Manet, and others. The first to be taken in and helped was Pamela Coleman Smith, who drifted into "No. 291" in 1906, somewhat in despair after she had failed to win the approval of the New York editors and publishers for her drawings. The Great War closed "No. 291," but violence was powerless against the seeds that Alfred Stieglitz had sown.

I never saw "No. 291," but I know all about it because copies of Camera Work came to London—Camera Work, the magazine which Stieglitz published "with no thought of gain, and at a financial loss to himself." It was a remarkable publication, and it extended to 50 numbers. It contained exquisite photographs, strange and beautiful drawings, with articles by the Stieglitz young men and young women, often stimulating, sometimes incomprehensible, but always, if rarefied and abstract, on the side of high ideas, and always of a character that readers of Harold Bell Wright would spurn.

One of the numbers of Camera Work has a special interest today as a record, and as a statement of gratitude. The sub-title of this number is, "What is 291?" The pages contain 65 essays by artists and connoisseurs describing what they owe to "No. 291," and what it has meant to them. It is a curious and stimulating assemblage of confessions, and if I dwell on one only it is because the inclusion of this essay shows the democratic nature of the art effect of "No. 291"—art for all. The writer is Hodge Kirnson, who was a West Indian elevator boy at "No. 291" for some years. Here is an extract from this statement by a Negro whose duty it was to run the elevator, whose thoughts widened as he shot visitors up and down who watched, listened and reflected:

"It would be sheer impertinence to encourage the idea that words are sufficient to convey all that I gleaned from '291.' I well remember how baffled and perplexed I became when I first saw the exhibitions there. I could see nothing inviting or attractive in paintings so devoid of 'beauty,' yet, judging from the conversations and controversies which were hourly occurrences, I grew convinced that '291' had a potent meaning and a mission which I did not comprehend. It was at this time that I fortunately came across Mr. Kelley's article entitled 'What is Beauty?' and after a third perusal I took an agnostic attitude of mind toward the idea of 'the beautiful.' I gradually yielded up most of my previous opinions, and now my confusions and perplexities have become pleasant reminiscences. I have found in '291' a spirit which fosters liberty, defines no methods, never pretends to know, never condemns, but always encourages those who are daring enough to be inquisitive; those who feel a just repugnance toward the ideals and standards established by conventionalism."

There!

I have done what I have long wanted to do—to tell of my admiration for Alfred Stieglitz and No. 291.—Q. R.

THE PASTEL SOCIETY SHOW IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—If there is any doubt as to the range of expression possible in the pastel then a visit to the exhibition of the Pastel Society at the Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, will dispel it. Here may be seen tight treatment with an impasto almost as thick as any oil painting, loose free chalk lines suggestive rather than explanatory, and a whole gamut of treatment between these two extremes, illustrating the extraordinary wide variety of effects possible with the medium. The Scottish artist, W. B. Ranken, easily carries off the major honors by his "White-headed Boy," a perfectly lovely essay in "Blue and Gold" of a face with delicately figured drapery. These works, as to be expected, owe much to the skill of the artist as an oil painter, and on this account they, with so many other works at the exhibition, may be considered somewhat outside the true province of the medium.

Comparison with the work of the eighteenth century pastellists would lead us to pick out but one or two artists in this exhibition who seem to stick to the traditions set by the great Maurice de La Tour (1704-1788). In his day pastel was used almost exclusively for portraiture, and the best always possesses true chalk feeling which cannot be confounded with that of paint. In the present exhibition a great deal of the work shown rivals the technique of oil painting, though it is astonishing the results—that can be thus achieved.

Take, for instance, Richmond's Welsh landscapes. These are large conceptions with much truth of vision. Fearlessness in dealing boldly with rugged subjects imbued with atmosphere and mood of a high emotional quality give us reasons for liking them; but with all this there is a piling up of richness of color upon color until the essential quality of chalk is lost.

On the other hand, the slightness, the subtle swiftness of John McLure Hamilton's work shows him far ahead of all other exhibitors in displaying the actual qualities of the pastel. The lightness of his treatment is mastery and never once does he do anything with chalk which would have been better done with oils or water color. He is precise, vivacious, and in his hands pastel drawing at least achieves a dignity because of his frank acknowledgment of its limitations.

But apart from this strictness of point of view there are many interesting things to see which fill the gamut between Mr. Richmond and Mr. Hamilton.



"MacPherson and MacDonald," by Gari Melchers, in the Philadelphia Show

PHILADELPHIA SEES RETURN TO NORMALCY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The modernist revolution in painting has almost exhausted itself. New forms, too readily accepted as the manifestation of new ideas, are disappearing. There is a return to a more normal plane of development. It is this reversion to sanity that is the feature of the one hundred and sixteenth annual exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. The tendency may seem one of retrogression, yet a backward swing is the immediate consequence of revolution. One can view the many modernist "isms" only as a temporary fury which in its passing may have opened our eyes to welcome additions to the present store of artistic technique.

For the means whereby an effect is obtained can never be art. It is merely one of the countless five-finger exercises of the artist. Yet, through the over-emphasis placed by the "isms" upon technicalities, art as we know it in our contemporary exhibitions has been reduced to the mere delineation of many problems. The consequent lull in public appreciation, from which all art is at present suffering, may therefore be traced not to a stupid public, but to the artist whose preoccupation with craft bars him from a more cosmopolitan sympathy. Only those conversant with technique can enjoy to the full a demonstration of technical facility. The public tires easily, and is apt to long for those figures and landscapes which bring a message to the observer.

It is, therefore, reassuring to find in the annual exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy that sensationalism is at last arrested. It is equally disconcerting to find no forward step—no definite tendency which might shed light upon the future. The two early Sargents, "Carolus Duran," and "Mrs. Kate A. Moore" are figures of the past, and there are also echoes from the brush of pioneer painters of American landscape. Even the imaginative "Hippocrene," by Horatio Walker, may claim inspiration from an art of the past, rather than from an art that is to come. But in the last analysis, the presence of these canvases is significant. They offer a level of normalcy from which sprang revolt in color and form, and to which a wiser art is gradually returning.

The newly awakened interest in color, movement, and density will some day give to the more somber past freedom of touch and an unadorned color vision. At the moment, however, we seem to be entering a period of transition. The flood of the "isms" has left art exhausted, still wrestling with unsolved problems, its artists groping, dazzled and mystified. They

may yield to the deplorable impulse in an effort to attain the poetic ignore the fundamental, as Philip Hale has done in "Tannhäuser." The effectiveness of the gleaming white figure is undeniably dramatic and well staged, but its very prominence has drawn to the surface its lack of workmanship, and its disregard of anatomy.

Nor is this tendency confined to the painting. It reappears in the decorative and interesting groups by A. Stirling Calder, where the art of modeling is confused with those poetic qualities which are, unfortunately, more literary than sculptural. The conception of his "Sea Mother" is definitely marred by its execution. The eye and mind are drawn from the idea to the impossible relation of the parts to the whole. Poetry, perhaps, is the crying need of modern art, but art is not literature, and poetry as we know it in verse must be translated into terms of form and color. The transformation is not unlike the dramatization of a novel—the projecting of a figure in the round from the descriptive medium of narrative.

A feeling for the sculptural is, in reality, a love of form, and as one passes from gallery to gallery, he becomes aware of a contradiction. The modern who strives for form in sculpture or in painting, is apt to confuse the unusual with the fundamental. External form obscures the eye, color dazzles it, and the result is a cloak without an occupant, or a head without a body to carry it. Thus we find "The Visitor" by Julius Bloch, or "Portrait" by Adolph Borie. Even the two Tarbell portraits are unreal and without body.

Painting is once more in its student days—awkwardly conscious of new media for expression, but without the artist's desire to apply these to a subject worth their application. Efforts at change of scene, the Far West or the South Seas, evince a realization of the need, but do not satisfy it. Subject matter is not external. It is found in the vision of the individual, and all that he sees is limited by his own power to create. Whether he see a savage in Tahiti or a newsboy at his own street corner, he will remain as great—or as small—an artist.

And so we come to the blank wall. What may we expect in the future? The old, painstaking art has nearly vanished. Here are hundreds of pictures, hundreds of problems in art, as bewildering to the visitor as to the experimenter himself. Apart from those examples of the older school, yet rising from the same appreciation of values, are two distinctive canvases, "The Window Blind" by Joseph De Camp, and "Eleanor, Joan, and Anna," a portrait study by George Bellows. The poetic atmosphere of the De Camp is sustained in the fundamental construction of the figure. Poetry and painting are a unit, and in their union bring a definite and grati-

fying message. The Bellows canvas is a combination of portraiture and irony in which the sincerity of the workmanship and the appreciation of structure lend a distinction which the same artist has lost in his scattered and poorly composed "My Studio." There, again, novelty has gained the upper hand. The new vision of color, density, and movement must be assimilated before it can become a part of creative art. At present it has become a substitute for art. Must we contemplate such a "Future" as that modeled by Evelyn Longman? A future uncertain of herself, filled with ideas still unassimilated, but with an exterior polished, though meaningless?

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Annual Exhibition has for us a threefold message. It speaks of a return to sanity, of an art conscious of new stimuli, and of an indeterminate period in which the new methods must be weighed, sorted, and adjusted to the craft of art. Then, and only then, will American art turn from experimentation to achievement.

SCOTTISH REQUEST

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The Scottish National Gallery owes a good deal to private munificence. And not within recent years has it received a richer contribution than the 44 pictures in oil and water color, and the 50 prints, assembled by John Kirkhope, which are now displayed in the galleries at the foot of the Mound, Edinburgh. Mr. Kirkhope was an affluent merchant of that city, and an admirable type of the cultured citizen, rarer now, but peculiarly associated with the Edinburgh of an earlier time, when it was, indubitably, the center of Scottish art and letters.

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His informed and discriminating taste in the fine arts has added to the Scottish National Gallery works of such masters as Bosboom, Fandin-Latour, Neuhuis, Vollon, and L'Hermite, hitherto not represented there, and there are six Corots, all of them admirably representative, and at least one of them, "Le Soir," if only for its beautifully sensitive sky, must surely be ranked as among his highest attainments.

Of perhaps greater historical interest is the gloomy but impressive "Montmartre" by Michel, who has indeed been styled the protagonist of the Barbizon school, and who was, as influenced by Constable. There is a charming Daubigny, whose art suggests the microscopic eye, who eschewed the spacious canvas, but who, unerringly, seized some detail of nature, and translated it into a thing of painted beauty; a characteristic pastoral by Jacques; flower pieces by Diaz and Fantin, the bejeweled, slightly artificial manner of the former offering interesting contrast with the more natural, and in color, the not less opulent, manner of Fantin; five Monticelli figures set in happy landscapes, whose color is almost vocal; a Vollon still life, and a pastoral by L'Hermite, the only living artist represented in the foreign group.

J. ALDEN WEIR AS AN ETCHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—The Metropolitan Museum's Weir memorial exhibition is a collection of etchings! This is an almost dramatic surprise, yet one that well justifies itself, consisting, as it does, of the complete etched work of Julian Alden Weir, some 50 plates in all, of the widest variety in subjects, and rarely beautiful impressions, printed by the master's own hand, with all his sensitive and practiced skill. None but his intimate friends and fellow-artists knew how important a place etching held in his career, and even they had lost track of his achievement in this medium, because the very intimate quality which makes Weir's prints precious had also the effect of keeping them aloof from public exploitation, and no heed was ever paid to their potentialities for financial profit. The artist's family, particularly Miss Dorothy Weir, have given their indispensable aid in finding and assembling the rare pieces necessary to round out the Museum's monumental collection.

An illustrated catalogue is promised. Until this shall be completed, it is not practicable to obtain copies of representative prints for reproduction. Even such aid will be inadequate to the full appreciation of these scholarly and truly aristocratic etchings, unless one can also see the originals as now so advantageously installed in the Museum's print galleries. One of the advantages is that in the adjacent rooms hang three of Weir's finest paintings—the early figure group (1888) called "Idle Hours," the familiar "Green Bodice" figure of a young woman before a mirror, and that subtle bit of open-air impressionism, "The Red Bridge," a souvenir of the Connecticut country reflected in so many homescenes both in paintings and etchings. It is the modern feeling in these things, rather than the classically conservative technical manner of their doing, that so often prompts Whistlerian comparisons. Not a few print connoisseurs, it appears, agree with Curator William M. Ivins in ranking Weir with the two most eminent of our native-born painter etchers who have developed in Europe—namely, Whistler and Mary Cassatt. To grasp the full force of this comparison, it is necessary to look back not only upon Weir's achievements, but upon his origins.

He was born at West Point, where his father, Robert W. Weir, was professor of drawing at the United States Military Academy from 1846 to 1876. Incidentally, a vivid flash is here thrown upon the noble past of the nation's fortress school at the gate of the Hudson Highlands—for West Point also stood in the relation of alma mater to Poe and Whistler, and in the '40s of the last century its head was Gen. Robert E. Lee of Virginia.

Robert Weir, whose courtly presentation for me, these old retreats
Amid the world of London streets
My eye is pleased with all it meets
In Bloomsbury.
Wilfred Whitten.

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On Exhibition Fine American Paintings

ment figures among his son's etchings, was a portrait painter of academic standing, and his "Gen. Winfield Scott," in military uniform, is in the Metropolitan's collection. Also in the Metropolitan, and in a deservedly prominent place among the works of men of today, is "Forging the Shaft," a striking action picture of vulcanism of the steel furnace at work, by John F. Weir, elder brother of Julian, also an Academician, and director of the Yale School of Fine Arts from 1893 to 1913.

J. Alden Weir, therefore, came of good American painter stock, and he was the chosen heir to the artistic traditions of the family. But the elementary tuition he received from his father was the only American influence he had in his art, for he went early to Paris, studied awhile under Gérôme at the Ecole des Beaux Arts—and then, with Twachtman, joined Childe Hassam, cast his lot once for all with the new impressionist school of Monet, Sisley and Pissarro. The high triumvirate of American impressionism, these three—Twachtman, Hassam and Weir—have always remained. Equally they grew up stalwart Academicians, and Weir eventually became the official head of the national institution. Yet equally, also, they were the advanced guard of the progressives, active in the friendly secessions of the Society of American Artists and the Ten American Painters. Finally, upon the initial organization of the International Association of American Painters and Sculptors, which in 1913 gave the epoch-making Armory exhibition and launched the radical modern art movement on this side of the Atlantic, Twachtman was its first president. He promptly withdrew, however, as soon as the new society declared itself "openly at war with the Academy of Design," and was succeeded by Arthur B. Davies. Yet both Weir and Childe Hassam participated in the Armory show, and in the subsequent Independent salons.

It is in his etched work that we must look for the supreme artistic expression of that gentle conservatism which informed Weir's whole conduct of life. He was an earnest searcher, but not after fame or fortune. Etching occupied an important part of his attention during a considerable period of his career, but nobody knew it save his family and intimate artist friends, especially the etchers, who in this community regarded him as the dean of their guild. In his earlier studies of the nude he practiced the classic line of Dürer and the master draftsman of the Renaissance. Then came the etched portraits of his father, brothers and family friends, free yet finely finished, in the elaborate chiaroscuro of Rembrandt or Whistler—nothing of the swift, free impressionism of Zorn. More personal and lyrical, more broad and sketchy, perhaps, though still fastidious and precise, are the unpremeditated bits of Connecticut farm and countryside, or impromptu shore idyls and fishing boats, or children at play. "A day might be spent etching landscapes with his dear friend Twachtman," writes one who knew, "their plates would be bitten in the evening, a few proofs pulled, some changes made with scraper and dry point, more impressions taken off, and in the morning when it came time to depart, the plate and most of the prints—sometimes all of them—would be left behind and forgotten as things which had fulfilled their purely individual and artistic purpose."

Such intimate records, so close to the real man and artist who was too much of a master to do deliberately intended masterpieces for the purpose of playing to the public gallery, become in time so many unique treasures added to the sum of his country's permanent artistic wealth.

LAST WEEK

—OF—

THE EXHIBITION

—OF—

Landscapes

—BY—

J. Francis Murphy, N. A.

R. C. & N. M. VOSE
394-398 Boylston Street
BOSTON

Telegraphic—
Correspondent,
1897

WORKS OF ART

FRANK PARTRIDGE
No. 6 West 56th Street
NEW YORK
26 King Street, St. James
LONDON, S. W.

THE HOME FORUM

The Seals at a Concert

One day we went off to Staffa. Staffa was to be seen from our side of Mull, and looked often temptingly close, though in reality it was a good way off in the open sea. Our party, including several guests, numbered seventeen, and we went in two open boats rowed by our own men, my father and brothers also taking their share of the work. The day,—it was the twenty-second of June—was one of those "halcyon" days when earth and sky and sea are alike motionless in melting sunshine, and every mountain peak and craggy headland was mirrored in the loch below. Flocks of seabirds hovered over our heads, and swooped, and soared, and poised themselves aloft, and then, what did we see next? A dark, shining object upon the surface of the water? An object that moved, that turned from side to side, then disappeared, to return soon, in company with another. They were the square, sleek heads of seals.

Seals? We were accustomed to seeing seals by this time, Loch Nagai being a favorite haunt of theirs; and we often watched them waddling over the rocks, and sportively plunging among the sea-pools of a group of islets barely detached from the shore; but it was a new thing to be thus followed, and at first we could hardly credit the evidence of our eyes, and still less the statement of a boatman: "It is the music they're after—oh, yes, indeed, it is. They do come all ways to the music." My mother was playing the concertina, as she often did upon the water, and the seals had bidden each other to the concert. They kept close for many miles, in fact till we got well out to sea, and far beyond their usual range.

How long it took us to reach our goal I do not know. We were able to put up sails coming home, but had to row the entire way out, as there was not a breath upon the ocean; and a steamer lay off Staffa, re-embarking her tourist passengers, as we approached. No doubt we were looked upon as one of the sights of the day, since rowing boats rarely venture so far from land on that part of the coast; but the steamer blew her whistle and was soon plunging her way south, past the "Ross of Mull" and the "Dutchman's Cap"—so that our humble craft could draw in to the mouth of the far-famed Fingal's Cave, and find only its wild tenants there.

"Recollections of a Scottish Novelist," L. B. Walford.

Arbutus

Not Spring's.
Thou art, but here,
Most cool, most virginal,
Winter's, with thy faint breath, thy
snows
Rose-tinged.

—Adelaide Crapsey.

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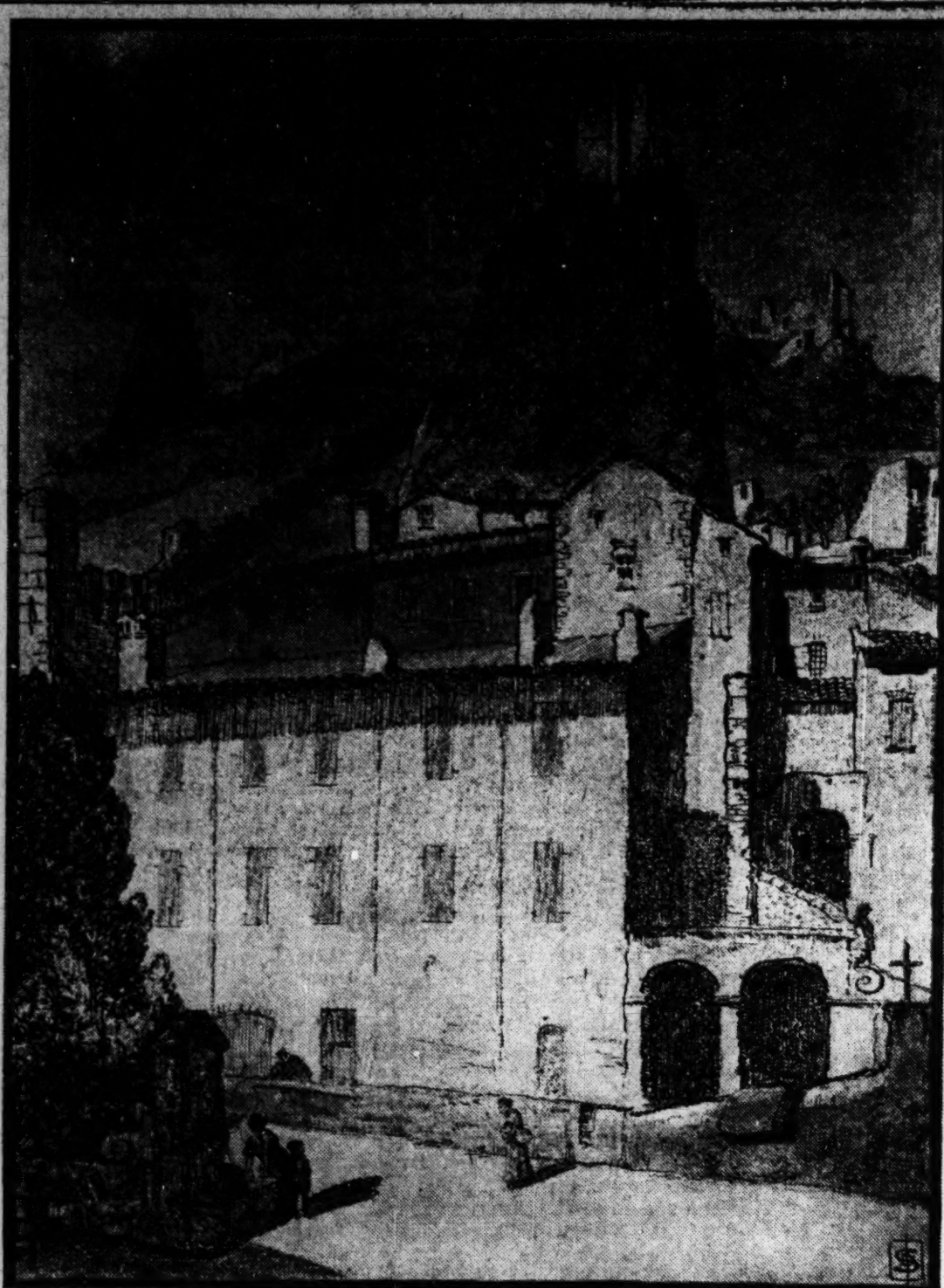
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The castle of Roche-aure

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A French Castle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The medieval castle, perched high on a rocky peak far above the houses of the little town clustered at its feet has always been a favorite subject with writers and painters in search of the picturesque. The banks of the Rhine, the Apennines, even little Wales, all furnish examples of the Castle of Romance, but it would be hard to find a more perfect specimen than the French castle of Roche-aure in the Ardèche, hard by the banks of the Rhone.

The very name of Roche-aure, or the Moor's Rock, serves to enhance the effect, for it seems to point back to the days when the crescent penetrated far into Europe, and indeed, tradition asserts that the family of the Count Adhemar, who founded the castle, ruled the neighborhood from the days of Charlemagne.

Roche-aure and its castle are picturesque enough today to satisfy the most exacting seeker after the romantic, but how wonderful the effect must have been when the donjon on its peak was actually joined to the rest of the castle by bridges thrown across the abyss.

Jo and Her Writing

"Every few weeks she would shut herself up in her room, put on her scribbling suit, and 'fall into a vortex,' as she expressed it, writing away at her novel with all her heart and soul, for till that was finished she could find no peace," relates Louisa M. Alcott in "Little Women." "Her scribbling suit consisted of a black woollen pinafore on which she could wipe her pen at will, and a cap of the same material, adorned with a cheerful red bow, into which she bundled her hair when the decks were cleared for action. This cap was a beacon to the inquiring eyes of her family, who during these periods kept their distance, merely popping in their heads semi-occasionally, to ask, with interest, 'Does genius burn, Jo?' They did not always venture even to ask this question, but took an observation of the cap, and judged accordingly. If this expressive article of dress was drawn low upon the forehead, it was a sign that hard work was going on; in exciting moments it was pushed rakishly askew; and when despair seized the author it was plucked wholly off, and cast upon the floor. At such times the intruder silently withdrew; and not until the red bow was seen gayly erect upon the gifted brow, did any one dare address Jo.

"She did not think herself a genius by any means; but when the writing fit came on, she gave herself up to it with entire abandon, and led a blissful life, unconscious of want, care, or bad weather, while she sat safe and happy in an imaginary world, full of friends almost as real and dear to her as any

in the flesh. Sleep forsook her eyes, meals stood untasted, day and night were all too short to enjoy the happiness which blessed her only at such times, and made these hours worth living, even if they bore no other fruit."

"She was just recovering from one of these attacks when she was prevailed upon to escort Miss Crocker to a lecture, and in return for her virtue was rewarded with a new idea. It was a People's Course, the lecture on the Pyramid, and Jo rather wondered at the choice of such a subject for such an audience, but took it for granted that some great social evil would be remedied or some great want supplied by unfolding the glories of the Pharaohs to an audience whose thoughts were busy with the price of coal and flour, and whose lives were spent in trying to solve harder riddles than that of the Sphinx.

"They were early; and while Miss Crocker set the heel of her stocking, Jo amused herself by examining the faces of the people who occupied the seats with them. On her left were two matrons, with massive foreheads, and bonnets to match, discussing Woman's Rights and making tattling. Beyond sat a somber spinster eating peppermints out of a paper bag, and an old gentleman taking his preparatory nap behind a yellow bandanna. On her right, her only neighbor was a studious-looking lad absorbed in a newspaper.

"It was a pictorial sheet, and Jo examined the work of art nearest her, idly wondering what untortuous concatenation of circumstances needed the melodramatic illustration of an Indian in full war costume, tumbling over a precipice with a wolf at his throat. . . . Pausing to turn a page, the lad saw her looking, and, with boyish good-nature, offered half his paper, saying bluntly, 'Want to read it?' That's a first-rate story."

"Jo accepted it with a smile, for she had never outgrown her liking for lads, and soon found herself involved in the usual labyrinth . . . for the story belonged to that class of light literature in which the passions have a holiday, and when the author's invention fails, a grand catastrophe clears the stage of one half the dramatic persons, leaving the other half to exult over their downfall.

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and thickly-sprinkled exclamations, points that adorned the page.
"Guess she does! She knows just what folks like, and gets paid well for writing it."

"Here the lecture began, but Jo heard very little of it, for while Prof. Sands was prosing away about Belzoni, Cheops, scarabei, and hieroglyphics, she was covertly taking down the address of the paper, and boldly resolving to try for the hundred-dollar prize offered in its columns for a sensational story. By the time the lecture ended and the audience awoke, she had built up a splendid fortune for herself (not the first founded upon paper), and was already deep in the concoction of her story, being unable to decide whether the duel should come before the elopement or after the murder.

"She said nothing of her plan at home, but fell to work next day, much to the disquiet of her mother, who, although a little anxious when 'genius' took to burning, Jo had never tried this style before, contenting herself with very mild romances for the Spread Eagle. Her theatrical experience and miscellaneous reading were of service now, for they gave her some idea of dramatic effect, and supplied plot, language, and costumes. Her story was as full of desperation and despair as her limited acquaintance with those unworldly emotions enabled her to make it, and, having located it in Lisbon, she wound up with an earthquake, as a striking and appropriate dénouement. The manuscript was privately despatched, accompanied by a note, modestly saying that if the tale didn't get the prize, which the writer hardly dared expect, any sum it might be considered worth."

"Six weeks is a long time to wait, and a still longer time for a girl to keep a secret; but Jo did both, and was just beginning to give up all hope of ever seeing her manuscript again, when a letter arrived which almost took her breath away: for on opening it, a check for a hundred dollars fell into her lap. . . . If the amiable gentleman who wrote that kindly note could have known what intense happiness he was giving a fellow-creature, I think he would devote his leisure hours, if he has any, to that amusement; for Jo valued the letter more than the money, because it was encouraging; and after years of effort it was so pleasant to find that she had learned to do something, though it was only to write a sensation story.

"A prouder young woman was seldom seen than she, when, having composed herself, she electrified the family by appearing before them with the letter in one hand, the check in the other, announcing that she had won the prize. Of course there was a great jubilee, and when the story came every one read and praised it; though after her father had told her that the language was good, the romance fresh and hearty, and the tragedy quite thrilling, he shook his head, and said in his unworshipful way,—"You can do better than this, Jo. Aim at the highest, and never mind the money."

Our Silent Course We Keep

In a blue dusk the ship astern
Uplifts her slender spars,
With golden lights that seem to burn
Among the silver stars.
Like fleets along a cloudy shore
The constellations creep,
Like planets on the ocean floor
Our silent course we keep.
—Henry Newbolt.

A Glimpse of Walter Pater

The costume of Walter Pater had been the ordinary academic dress of the dons of the period, but in May, 1889, he flashed forth at the Private View of the Royal Academy in a new top hat and a silk tie of brilliant apple-green. This little transformation marked a crisis; he was no longer a provincial philosopher, but a critic linked to London and the modern arts. Where he touched the latter was through the Preraphaelites, especially through the extreme admiration he had conceived for the works of Mr. Burne-Jones, then much talked about, but rarely seen. At no time, I think, had he much personal knowledge either of that painter or of Rossetti. With Mr. Swinburne he became about that date more intimate. The poet was a not unfrequent visitor in those years to Pater's college rooms. To all young Oxford, then, the name of Mr. Swinburne was an enchantment, and there used to be envious traditions of an upper window in Brasenose Lane thrown open to the summer night, and, welling forth from it, a music of verse which first out-sang and then silenced the nightingales, protracting its harmonies until it disconcerted the lark himself at sunrise.

After this . . . I first set eyes on Pater in 1871, as he and Mr. Swinburne were dismounting from a hansom cab at Gabriel Rossetti's door in Cheyne Walk. Almost unknown to the world, he was already an object of respect to me as the author of those "Notes on Leonardo," which had seemed to give a new aspect to the whole conception of Italian art. In 1872 I was presented to him in the studio of William Bell Scott: it was not until the early months of 1874 that I first began to visit him at Oxford, and so opened a friendship which was never clouded for a moment in the course of more than twenty years. From this point, then, although my opportunities of seeing Pater, especially in Oxford, were but occasional, I can record something from personal knowledge.

In 1869, removing from Brasenose many of the pretty objects and bric-a-brac with which he had been the first man in Oxford to decorate college rooms, Pater furnished a little house in Northam Gardens, No. 2 Bradmore Road, his sisters returning from Heidelberg to keep house for him. Once settled here, Pater blossomed forth into considerable sociability, entertaining and being entertained in the cordial Oxford way. He had now a large circle of pleasant acquaintances; I cannot remember that he had many intimate friends. Besides those whom I have mentioned already, I can but recall Mark Pattison, Dr. Mandell Creighton (now Bishop of Peterborough), and Miss Mary Arnold, soon to marry an accomplished young member of Pater's own college, Mr. Humphrey Ward. To these he would doubtless talk, to each in a different way, of the interests most deeply rooted in his heart, "of charm, and lucid order, and labor of the file," and to a very few Londoners, he used to murmur, "when he is good this afternoon?"—"Critical Kit-Kats," Edmund Gosse.

The Old Romances

After an attentive examination of our ancient literature, it is impossible to doubt for a moment that the old monorhythmic romances were set to music, and accompanied by a viol, harp, or guitar; and yet this seems hitherto to have escaped observation. In the olden time no one was esteemed a good minstrel whose memory was not stored with a great number of historic ballads, like those of Roncesvalles, Garin de Loherain, and Geraars de Roussillon. It is not to be supposed that any one of these poems was ever recited entire; but as the greater part of them contained various descriptions of battles, hunting adventures, and marriages—scenes of the court, the council, and the castle—the audience chose those stanzas and episodes which best suited their taste. And this is the reason why each stanza contains in itself a distinct and complete narrative, and also why the closing lines of each stanza are in substance repeated at the commencement of that which immediately succeeds.—Henry W. Longfellow.

Coronals, Garlands, Sprays

Did you see then the blackthorn blaze
Against the emerald glow
Of the glades, and the woodland ways?
Did the violet forest glow
Where the budded leaf delays,
And chaplets pallid as snow
On the twisted blackthorn blaze—
Coronals, garlands, sprays
Like fresh, moon-silvered snow?
—John Davidson.

"Look Not Behind Thee"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
WITH that deep, indwelling, divinely inspired vision which characterizes all of the Pauline writings, "the apostle of the Gentiles" admonished the Philippians to seek the kingdom of God and His righteousness, even as he was constantly doing, by saying unto them, "Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended: but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Here is a clearly defined statement as to how we can best progress toward the full spiritualization of thought, toward that final understanding which accepts only that which really is. This is accomplished in the proportion that we put into practice what has already been learned of Truth, never looking backward into the veil of matter, but rather onward and upward, scientifically destroying every finite concept which is presented for acceptance, with the actual, spiritual law, the law which makes for ceaseless unfoldment, which neither tarries, waits, nor honors lapse, interval, or reversal.

The human mind, because of its purely suppositional nature, is always theorizing just how this or that condition, which takes place in its hypothetical realm, is to be accounted for through what it chooses to call laws of matter. For this reason, it is forever, as it were, looking back at some prior experience, asking the way and wherefore of it, and trying to judge the outcome of some present happening by some past event. To this mind there seems to be one end—repetition of material circumstances, each more or less dependent on the other. In the realm of Mind, the one and only consciousness, it is at once seen that Spirit, God, is All-in-all, that whatever actually transpires bears a definite and established relationship to Spirit, God; that each and every right action is the effect of this one and only Mind, the one cause; that there is but the one infinite idea of unfoldment, which is taking place, at every moment, and in every place, and that nothing which is so taking place, can be actuated, impelled, influenced, or controlled by any theory of the so-called mind of mortals, which Mrs. Eddy has termed mortal mind. Such reasoning as this immediately turns the thought of the seeker after truth to Mind, God, and away from the seeming happenings in the realm of matter. It furthermore demands that we look forward toward God, and not backward into the byways of belief. After the Master's sojourn in the wilderness, during which the arguments of evil were presented, one after another, in every possible guise, evil makes a final effort to get his attention, promising in return the so-called riches of this world, namely, matter, if he would but accept the finite and limited universe or creation as real and true. What answer did Jesus make to all this temptation? "Get thee behind me, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." Jesus of course knew that to get behind meant to be removed from the mental orbit, so that the alluring promises, which evil never can and never does keep, will cease to be offered. It was the way of the East of saying: when the temptations of evil are no longer in evidence, when the lusts of the flesh are subjugated by means of spiritual understanding, when every carnal belief is crucified with the love of God, good, evil can no longer affect one's experience, be it what it may.

Still another illustration for the purpose of teaching us to look before, and not behind, is given in the nineteenth chapter of Genesis. Here we find Lot being warned of God to leave Sodom prior to its destruction by fire and brimstone. As the Scripture tells us, Lot was evidently unwilling to carry out, save in part, what was required of him. This unwillingness of his resulted in punishment, just as disobedience to the demands of Principle always does. The woman must likewise have been affected by this moral contagion, for, as they were leaving Sodom, to flee to Zoar, instead of to the high mountain, where they had been asked to go, she looked back, and became a pillar of salt. Here, it is quite evident, the writer meant to depict a fitting lesson of just how it is that men are made to suffer for resisting the loving demands of Life, Truth, and Love.

Christian Science, with its message of healing, points always to God and His idea, man. It urges us onward on our journey out of sense, into the land of Soul, where Love reigns supreme over all. It bids us seek the one and only Mind by demonstrating the ever-presence of all that really is, and the nothingness of that which presents itself as being, but which never did, and never can actually exist. Mrs. Eddy's constant injunction, like that of the Master, was, and is, look to Mind, to God, good. This means as well, do not look to mortal mind for anything. "Look up, not down. Look to the ideal, and keep it steadfastly before you. Look before, and not behind. Let no experience be either more or less to you than the one and only Mind knows. Cast all else behind you. Destroy every false sense with the law of Christ, which fulfills

the absolute demands of Principle, honoring only what conforms absolutely to perfection.

In her illustrated poem, entitled "Christ and Christmas," Mrs. Eddy fittingly depicts the nature of evil as a serpent just behind the seeker who is finding Truth from the inspired pages of the Bible. In a wonderful article entitled "An Allegory," in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 328), she points out the path that each and every one must take to reach the land of Christian Science, asking, "Hast thou been driven by suffering to the foot of the mount, but earth-bound, burdened by pride, sin, and self, hast thou turned back, stumbled, and wandered away? Or hast thou tarried in the habitation of the senses, plagued and stupefied, until awakened through the baptism of fire?" This she answers, by saying, "He alone ascends the hill of Christian Science who follows the Way-shower, the spiritual presence and idea of God. Whatever obstructs the way,—causing to stumble, fall, or faint, those mortals who are striving to enter the path,—divine Love will remove; and uplift the fallen and strengthen the weak. Therefore, give up thy earth-weights; and observe the apostle's admonition, 'Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those which are before.' Then, loving God supremely and thy neighbor as thyself, thou wilt safely bear thy cross up to the throne of everlasting glory."

The Freedom of the Height

Again the quail pipes clear and strong,
Again those tender hints of tune—
The meadow lark's sweet threads of song
Thick-woven through the afternoon.
Of all that time the subtlest thing
Of each glad hour is with me still—
The poppy's golden offering,
The eagle's shadow on the bill.

The spicy fragrance where we came
To rest beneath the cypress trees,
That butterfly with wings of flame—
A lilting lyric in the breeze!
The songs that thrilled us as we
Climbed,
The sea winds touched with tropic
Spring,
The bird that trilled, the brook that
Rhymed,
The wayside crickets gossiping.

Beyond the rugged ridge we saw
The sun retire in robes of red
And watched the weary warrior draw
Great amber curtains round his bed.

—Herbert Bashford.

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, FEB. 21, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Lion Resumes His Skin

TODAY there meets in London a conference which will decide the immediate future of Greater Hellas. The three great powers, France, Italy, and the United Kingdom, will meet the representatives of Greece, on the one hand, and, on the other, those of Turkey and the Kemalists, for the purpose of further discussing the Treaty of Sevres. When this treaty was first signed, Mr. Venizelos was presumed to hold the destinies of Greece in his hand, and the three great powers, largely because of this, were induced to grant to him, on behalf of Greece, the frontiers of Greater Hellas which he demanded. Since that time, however, the Greek people, in a fit of political aberration, have dethroned Mr. Venizelos, and exalted in his place King Constantine, who was not merely a sympathizer with Germany during the war, but was so convinced of the power of his brother-in-law, the Kaiser, to prove himself victorious, that he was merely waiting the reaping of the harvests of Thessaly to mobilize the Greek army in his support. It was to forestall this move by Constantine that General Sarraïl was compelled to fight the little battle of Laffisa, with a mixed force of the men of half the countries under the Allied banners. Later on, when it became absolutely necessary to dethrone Constantine, General Sarraïl exerted himself to prevent Mr. Venizelos doing this at the head of the Greek army of Salonika, and so laid the train of the charge which a couple of years or so later was to destroy Mr. Venizelos' prestige in Greece,—the charge that the King had been expelled by foreign bayonets, because the Prime Minister had sold the country to France and Great Britain.

Now everybody who knows anything at all of what happened with respect to Greece during the peace negotiations, knows that it was more than anything Mr. Lloyd George's extreme trust in Mr. Venizelos that enabled the Greek Prime Minister ultimately to triumph over all the intrigues of Rome and Paris, and to carry the frontiers of Greater Hellas to the limits prescribed by the justice of the Greek claims. No more disgraceful stab in the back could, therefore, have been inflicted upon Mr. Venizelos than that which the King and his ministers, perfectly well knowing the facts, delivered in order that they might destroy his influence in Greece. All through the late elections the cry in the streets of Athens and elsewhere was that Greece had been sold to England, and that the return of Constantine was necessary to restore the freedom of the country. The contemptibility of the course then pursued is seen in the fact that today the two men to whom the Greek statesmen are cringing, are the Prime Minister of England, whom these ministers well know to be the only friend they will have in the London conference, and the ex-Prime Minister whom they hounded from office by a campaign of almost incredible ingratitude. Constantine sits upon the throne of Greece today, but it is the voice of Mr. Venizelos which is being heard in London; and if the Greater Hellas is to be saved for Greece, it will be because of Mr. Venizelos, and in spite of Constantine and his fellow conspirators.

Already Greece is faced with the effects of the national treachery. The army, which it was one of Mr. Venizelos' crimes to have failed to demobilize, is being feverishly prepared for a great campaign to be launched towards the end of the month against the Kemalists in the Smyrna sector. There is no talk of demobilization, there is no chance of retrenchment, there is no possibility of anything more inspiring to the national pride than the loss of portions of the Greek Empire which the genius of Mr. Venizelos had restored. And yet, in spite of all this, it is imperative to the honor of the great powers that the Treaty of Sevres should be maintained. The Greek frontiers could not have been fixed for the benefit of one man. They were fixed because when the powers decided upon them they were convinced of the justice of the Greek claims. It is perfectly true that since then the friend of the Kaiser has been restored, by Greek popular clamor, to the throne. But even if King Constantine retains that throne, his administration will be but an incident in the history of the Greek nation, whose records go back to the twilight of history, whilst the condition of Germany is such that it is not to be imagined for a moment that she will be in a position to threaten the peace of the world during the time that King Constantine may sit upon the throne.

The simple fact is that the French and Italians are grabbing at the opportunity afforded to them by the Greek elections to reverse Mr. Venizelos' work. The object of Italy is the simplest one imaginable. The Greek armies in Asia Minor hold the great Meander wheat valley, which has been ceded to Italy, as a sort of unofficial hostage against the return of the Dodecanese to Athens. If they can be pushed out of this, the next move will be to reverse the cession of the Islands to Greece, and that a particular effort will be made to hold on to Rhodes at any cost there can be no question. The position of France is somewhat different from that of Greece. France is in possession of a great area of Turkish territory which the Kemalists have in their power to make at least extremely expensive for her to hold. If she can obtain a revision of the Treaty in favor of the Kemalists at the expense of Greece, she will have done much, though less than she expects, to smooth out her own difficulties in Asia Minor in the future. For these reasons, the somewhat disgraceful spectacle is witnessed of two great nations, which have secured immense territorial concessions in Asia Minor for themselves, endeavoring to buy the good will of the Turks by sacrificing the minor power which, with far greater right, has obtained only a fraction of their spoils. The Greek claims in Asia Minor are historical, ethnological, and moral. The claims of France

are founded on a nineteenth century legend of recognition in Syria. As to Italy, she will have to go back to a previous conquest in the days of the Roman Empire. With Greece it is different. The Greek colonization of Greater Hellas was an accomplished fact when France was still Gaul and the Roman Empire had not begun its great days of expansion. From that day, in spite of every effort to destroy them, the Greek people have held fast to the soil of what was once the Eastern Empire. There is hardly a man in the Islands who is not a Greek. The Greeks are the backbone of the country where the armies of Smyrna camp today. It was because of these things, and not because Mr. Venizelos was a great statesman and a friend of the Allies, that the frontiers of Greece were extended over Greater Hellas, and the attempt now to narrow them on the excuse of the Greek betrayal of Mr. Venizelos is simply to use King Constantine as a card in a political game of beggar-my-neighbor.

At the same time the struggle before Mr. Venizelos is a heavier one than ever. The Greeks who betrayed him do not deserve his support or that of Mr. Lloyd George. But they are going to get that support. The Prime Minister of Greece would go into the struggle in London without a vestige of a chance were it not that, for this occasion, the Greek lion has resumed his own skin, and knows that in the battle before him he has no help to expect from the royal jackals.

Mr. Harding's Secretary of State

Two weeks before the inauguration, Mr. Harding has at length definitely announced that Mr. Charles Evans Hughes is to be Secretary of State in the new Administration. The announcement should tend to steady the thought of the public concerning the new foreign policy of the United States. Every one knows the main facts of Mr. Hughes' career, and the main opinions which he has held in regard to the most important problems of state that will require immediate consideration. From 1905, when he was special counsel in the legislative investigation of the insurance companies, through his four years as Governor of New York, his six years as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and his campaign in 1916 as Republican candidate for the presidency, his vigorous way of working on the problems requiring his attention has commanded general respect. When he has applied his best judgment to even what seemed very complex matters, as in the insurance investigation, he has discerned the essential simplicity of the equitable solution. It is this ability which has made him an excellent member of the Supreme Court, and which will make him valuable to Mr. Harding and to the public as Secretary of State.

To the many it is perhaps most interesting, just now, to remember that he was never an irreconcilable opponent of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations. Though the present situation in respect to the League of Nations is perhaps quite different from that which obtained in the summer of 1919, it is gratifying to recall that at that time he urged the acceptance of the League with four reservations which he considered essential. Both Democrats and Republicans will have to admit that he has earnestly desired the working out of some way of international cooperation to prevent wars. His activity for a right settlement during the Democratic Administration should result in united support for his further activity in the Republican Administration. He will, indeed, have the advantage of a fresh start, at a time when political antagonisms will be somewhat quieter than they were just before the national election. Though the problems before him will require thorough and persistent work, the public will be inclined to recognize his equality to the opportunity.

In his speech before the Harvard Law School Association in June, 1920, Mr. Hughes said, "The demagogue seizes upon the defects of the best institutions to breed distrust in all." In proposing some simple reservations to the Covenant of the League of Nations, he was, of course, setting out to preserve the new institution at the start by eliminating some of its chief defects. Yet of the League he also said, "It is just as futile to exaggerate its value as it is to see nothing but its defects." At the same time he pointed out the need for a real and not a false beginning. As the chief member of Mr. Harding's Cabinet he will now have the opportunity of showing to the world how the right start should be made. In connection with the announcement of his appointment, the information is especially interesting that he is to have actual charge of the State Department, and to speak for its policies. Though the new Administration will doubtless be attacked, as every administration in the past has been, Mr. Harding will be prepared for the attacks just in proportion as he secures for the rest of his Cabinet those in whom the world will have as much confidence as it will have in his Secretary of State.

The Cardiganshire Election Result

IF THE recent by-election in Cardiganshire was indeed to be accounted the Verdun in the defenses of the British Coalition Government against the attacks of the orthodox Liberals, under the leadership of Mr. Asquith, then the reputation of Verdun has been fully maintained. The opposing forces have not passed. In fact they have been very seriously defeated by 14,111 votes to 10,521. How far this victory is to be accounted a personal triumph for Mr. Lloyd George over Mr. Asquith, or a triumph of the Coalition over the "Wee Free" Liberals, as Mr. Asquith's followers are coming to be called, or yet another exhibition of the loyalty of Wales to the Welsh Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, it is not easy to say. No doubt all three factors contributed to the result, but the fact remains that, in the present trial of strength which the Coalition is being called upon to undergo, the first point won is very definitely recorded in favor of Mr. Lloyd George. What will happen in the case of the remaining five by-elections which must be decided within the next few weeks remains to be seen.

The chief weakness of the Liberal campaign in Cardiganshire was that it was so largely carried on upon personal grounds. The fact that Captain Ernest Evans, the Coalition candidate, was private secretary to Mr. Lloyd George apparently proved irresistible, as far as

the Liberal speakers and campaign managers were concerned. Mr. Evans' candidature appears to have been, in the first place, hailed as a confession of weakness, as a proof that the Prime Minister thought it necessary to requisition all the personal influence he could, even in his own country, in order to make sure of the seat for his government, and it was on these lines very largely that the Liberal campaign was conceived. Foremost in the attack was Mr. Asquith's daughter, Lady Bonham Carter, and Lady Bonham Carter is unquestionably a clever speaker. She is credited with having contributed largely to her father's victory at Paisley, about a year ago. More cleverness, however, is not sufficient, and when, in times such as the present, it is expended on the superficial and personal aspect of an issue, it is more than likely to defeat its own ends. Lady Bonham Carter's comparison of Captain Ernest Evans to Caligula's horse, which that Emperor made Consul of Rome, was clever even if it may not have been entirely her own, but, to a people faced at every turn with very stern problems, it had no chance against the appeal of the Prime Minister, "sticking to his post in London," pleading for unity, and proclaiming himself desirous only of serving his country and the world in the tremendous problems with which all were confronted.

"Could some one tell me that the danger is passed," he recently said, "some one in authority, some one with vision, some one whose word I could take, who could say 'Yes, the danger is over, I should be so glad that I should sign my resignation tomorrow and retire.' The danger, however, he insisted, was not over, and whilst there was danger he pleaded for unity. "Keep together until we get through!" was the message he sent down to Cardiganshire while the campaign was in progress. Lady Bonham Carter's Caligula's horse could not expect to travel very far, and it did not.

A Brueghel for London

AFTER the armistice it became known that "The Adoration of the Magi" by Pieter Brueghel the Elder (c. 1525-1569) had been removed from the house of its owner, M. Georg Roth, in Vienna, to Switzerland. It was also whispered that this famous picture was for sale, and had been offered to the Metropolitan Museum of New York. Nothing more was heard of it until two letters appeared in The Times of London, toward the end of last January. One was from the trustees and directors of the National Gallery, London, the other from the secretary of the National Art-Collections Fund. The purport of these letters was an appeal for funds to fill a gap in the National Gallery collection by acquiring this important example by the great Flemish painter, Pieter Brueghel the Elder. The National Gallery has nothing by this master, and only one work by the numerous family of Brueghels, a Pan and Syrinx by Jan Brueghel the Younger, the landscape background probably being by his father, Jan the Elder, called "Velvet" Brueghel.

The owner of "The Adoration of the Magi" was willing to sell the picture for £15,000, a large reduction on the price for which it was offered to the Metropolitan Museum. The trustees of the National Gallery agreed to provide half the purchase money; the National Art Collections Fund gave and collected £4000, leaving a balance of £3500. No doubt by the time these lines are in print, the art-loving British public, in response to the letters in The Times, will have subscribed the balance.

Pieter Brueghel the Elder, called "Peasant" Brueghel, and also the "Droll," was born at Brueghel, near Breda, about 1525. He was one of those energetic Flemings whose work is dashing and yet careful and particular. He was no student, no deliver into legends, no trafficker with mysticism. The son of a peasant, he loved the peasant life, the village merry-makings, the proverbs passed from mouth to mouth; and when he made his journey to the Alps he was attracted by all that was wild, romantic, and whirling. He was more interested in bandits and gypsies than in the meditations of bookmen. Courts had nothing to say to him: the homely life of the people everything.

But all this is nothing. Thousands have such tastes. "Peasant" Brueghel was also a remarkable artist. He had, what is not common among the Flemings of his day, a magnificent feeling for decoration in a picture, and a vision that is all his own. In this he derived nothing from Jerom Bosch, nor from any other painter. His canvases utter the look of his own eyes and the bound of his buoyant heart.

Visitors to the Vienna Gallery know "Peasant" Brueghel well. Indeed, to many the vivid memories of the Vienna Gallery are the Royal Children painted by Velasquez, and the romantic landscapes and Drolleries of "Peasant" Brueghel. Who can forget his "Autumn Landscape" with the luminous cattle, stretching like a decorative frieze across the canvas, or his "Hunters in Snow," the black trees and bare trees silhouetted against the upland white mantle. There are, or were, two rooms of pictures by "Peasant" Brueghel in the Vienna Gallery; once seen, unforgettable.

Those who have not visited Vienna may make intimate acquaintance with this master in "Pieter Brueghel l'Ancien, Son Œuvre et Son Temps," by René van Bastelaer, published by van Oest of Amsterdam in 1907. It is a magnificent and erudite tome, so large that the reader who takes it on a railway journey must engage an extra Red Cap to carry it. Herein is an essay on Brueghel's life of 168 pages, a catalogue of all his known works, including his etchings and drawings, and reproductions of his pictures, including "The Adoration of the Magi," which the secretary of the National Art-Collections describes as "the finest picture by the master remaining in private hands." It was shown at the exhibition of Flemish Primitives at Bruges in 1902, and is at present hung temporarily in Room XIV of the National Gallery, London.

"The Adoration of the Magi" is painted on panel, measures 43 inches by 32½ inches, and is signed and dated 1564. Although the subject is "The Adoration of the Magi," no one could possibly call it a religious picture.

It is a fine work by a fine artist, and as it is the duty of an important public gallery to aim at a complete representation of all schools, this powerful work should certainly find a place in Trafalgar Square.

The National Art-Collections Fund, to which the trustees of the National Gallery have appealed, can look back upon an active and useful record of seventeen years. It has been instrumental in acquiring many treasures for the British nation, and among them are the Rokeby Velasquez, the Norfolk Holbein, and the Carlisle Mabuse.

Editorial Notes

THE scribes who have been explaining in the papers of late the extreme danger with which Mr. Lloyd George is surrounded in the House of Commons, must have spent Saturday last endeavoring to account for the figures of the latest division. The occasion was the important one of the debate on the address, and the point of attack the policy of German reparation. Here, we have been repeatedly told, with much shaking of the head, the government would face its first Philippi. Now observe. There are 707 members of the House. Of these just 221 took the trouble to vote: 181 for the Government, and 40 for Mr. Bottomley. A Philippi possibly, but Mr. Bottomley's Philippi. Nor was this all. Before they had digested the division list, the result of the Cardigan election was upon them. A remarkable victory for Mr. Lloyd George and a corresponding disappointment for the scribes. A Verdun? Yes, with Mr. Asquith as "Notre ami Fritz."

A CORRESPONDENT of a New York paper in France asked Mr. Briand, on the eve of his departure for London, "Can you authorize me to say to America that while France is preparing for all contingencies, it is solely with the desire to enforce the Versailles treaty, and is not inspired by a militaristic spirit?" Whereupon Mr. Briand appears to have laid his hand upon his heart, and replied, "Parfaitement, monsieur." Of course it took longer than that to say, to be exact, with the headlines, one column and sixty-seven lines. But did the ingenious correspondent imagine that Mr. Briand was going to proclaim himself a disciple of Mars and the Kaiser? It is not for nothing that Mr. Briand has been six times premier of France. The figures are quite wrong, but they, too, are taken from the columns of a reliable newspaper.

VOCATIONAL training is not readily accepted in the English business world as an all-sufficient substitute for education in its broader sense, to judge from the speech recently made to students of the City of London College by Dean Inge of St. Paul's. The dean declared that heads of great commercial houses were becoming more and more convinced of the importance of a good general education in those whom they wished to employ. He said they were not anxious for the young people they engaged to specialize too early in the work they were going to do, but would rather they had a general education that would quicken their wits and broaden their outlook. "If you will give us a well-educated young man," they informed the dean, "we can trust that he learns his business in the course of the first year." Evidently these business men prefer the general education, at the expense of a little initial awkwardness, to the venter of experience afforded by concentration upon the purely vocational instruction.

ENGLISHMEN must find very little pleasure in recalling at the present time a certain odd dictum launched against them by the Germans prior to 1914. It ran something like this: "You don't deserve to have so great or rich an empire because you have not the self-sacrifice to keep it by force with enormous armies." Well, that is another little German error of judgment, says General Sir Hubert Gough in a London review, pointing a reproachful finger to Ireland, where a British Government has shown itself to be the modern champion of force. But the most significant part of the general's criticism is the fine optimism which he is able to derive from the Irish situation in spite of the policy of "vengeance enthroned," as Mr. Asquith dubs it. The public is beginning to see with him and British Labor that with frank discussion permitted in a conference of all representatives of Irishmen and their decisions allowed to be carried into force, there is "not the smallest chance" that Ireland would wish to set up a republic.

THE larger the indemnity which Germany must pay, the less money she will have to devote to military purposes. This may be a blessing in disguise, not only for Germany, but for all those nations who have not learned everything possible from the world war, inasmuch as some are apparently running a mad race with the United States, whose budget, as prepared, permits nearly \$93 of every \$100 to be devoted to military purposes. Should the German leaders be far-sighted enough to resign themselves to the inevitable and reduce to an irreducible minimum appropriations for military purposes, then devote the energy, thought and money thus released to business pursuits, what a favorable position their country would occupy, eventually, with regard to world trade! Of course, other nations have a similar privilege of releasing time and money for purposes which would make the world a better place to live in.

A NEWS dispatch from Petrograd credits a Bolshevik newspaper with the announcement that "the Soviet Government has decreed that a fine, payable in food rations, shall be inflicted on all persons who, after official invitation, omit to go to the theater to enjoy a series of Communist plays which are now being produced." It will be interesting to watch the results of this experiment. There is no doubt that, with the Bolshevik conception of freedom, an audience, however unwilling, may be successfully empaneled. But the problem of compulsory enjoyment introduces more complicated factors. Presuming that ample provision is made to deal with those of the guests who are guilty of expressing boredom or outspoken disapproval, there is always the possibility of ideas, which are driven in by threats and compulsion, yielding fruit of a kind widely different from that expected by those who exert the pressure.